THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,598—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
13th Mar.	*ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
30th "	MARMORA	10500	.....	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	9000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12950
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	9000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6.00	CHINA	8.00
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	.....	...
22nd "	OCEANA	7000	MACEDONIA	10500

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs.828 or Rs. 627	Rs 793 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. G. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	2nd Apr. 1912
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	9th " "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	3rd May "
*Elysia	6388	A. Haig	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	16th June "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	6th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. "
*Elysia	6308	A. Haig	18th Aug. "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6308	A. Haig	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	992
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 803	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO., 63 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kaisara	1195	Thurs.	21st Mar.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Friday	22nd Mar.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	25th Mar.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kaisra," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 21st March calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Putiala," 2968 tons, on Wednesday 20th March, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on or about 23rd March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER on or about 6th April,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

20th March, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	9th May 1912.
Caledonien	4130	Melhor	6th June 1912.
Yarra	4142	X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Sollier	1st Aug. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

		I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles	(single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do.	(return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London	(single)	Rs. 630	528	270
Do.	(return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

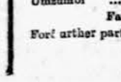
One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Agent.

Albert Building Hornby Road.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	D. Maganzini	15th Apr. 1912.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	30th Apr. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	A. Muzio	15th May 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 400 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 600 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Polcevera	4,000	Lanasa	16th Apr. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

FOR LONDON.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umvolosi	4500	21st March 1912.
Umzinga	4500	19th April "
Umzumbi	5000	4th May "

Fares Rs. 400 to Rs. 440.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Puket	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 31.

JOHN GREIG, Agent,

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... "	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... "	17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° .... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz, ... Price Rs. 122·8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures, Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6,4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122·8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view: Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA' 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
Monkey	125°	" "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

EASTER 1912.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

SATIN EASTER EGGS
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS
WOOD EASTER EGGS.

in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS.

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS

Box shape Chocolate EASTER EGGS to be filled with sweets.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using . . .

ELESKA

DRY MILK COCOA

In ¼lb and 1lb tins

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED. ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM

DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street.
COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD.,

SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

LOST DIVIDEND.

I HEREBY NOTIFY not to make or receive any PAYMENT of my DIVIDEND WARRANT No. 277, for Rs. 105 only, in the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation & Co., Ltd., but to return the same to me if found.

(Signed) BHAVANISHANKAR NAUTAMRAM,
Vadifalia, Surat.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at "Bella Vista", Cumballa Hill, on THURSDAY, the 28th March, 1912, at 10-30 A.M. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1911.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA, & Co.,
Agents.
The Century Spg. & Mfg. Coy., Ltd.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 28th March, 1912 both days inclusive.

Bombay, 29th Feb. 1912.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th March, 1912.

HOME FOR LITTLE GIRLS (bright and happy) Gentlemen's Children at Richmond House, Catarham, Surrey, lessons if desired, large house and garden, Ref. in India.

MISS PEARSON AND MELLE,
Cochard,

ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY, ALIPORE.

OFFERS (by LETTER) are invited for the PURCHASE during the official year 1912-13 of Unsorted Woollen and Cotton SWEEPINGS from the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

Quotations (price per lb. ex-Godown) will be received up to the 28th March, 1912.

The successful tenderer will have to execute a formal contra and lodge a security deposit of Rs. 500.

All covers to be marked "Purchase of Sweepings."

G. B. MARRIOTT, Captain,
for Supdt. Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS on certain shares in the Company declared between the 1st June, 1892 and the 31st May, 1908 remain unclaimed and that claims (if any) in respect of any such dividends should be submitted to the undersigned within six months from this date, accompanied by such evidence (if any) as may be available in support thereof. No claim received after the expiration of the said period will be entertained and any such dividends not so claimed as aforesaid will be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company under Article 165 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

A list of the shares with the amounts of the dividends and the names of the parties to whom the dividends are payable may be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 3 Wallace Street, Bombay, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 28th February 1912.

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR THE NORTH WESTERN STATE RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for the construction of 455 Covered Goods Wagons for the North Western State Railway" are invited from firms in India to reach the office of the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla, not later than noon on MONDAY the 1st April, 1912 (at which place, time and date they will be opened) for the construction and delivery during 1912-13 of the said 455 four wheeled wagons, 5' 6" gauge, body 21' 0" long and 9' 6" wide inside.

2. Specifications and drawings can be obtained on payment of Rs. 100 per set from the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, North Western Railway, Moghalpura, Punjab, which amount will be returned on receipt of BONA-FIDE tenders, but not otherwise.

3. Tenders should specify place of delivery.

4. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign reasons for non-acceptance.

R. C. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.

Calcutta, the March 1912.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SALE OF SCRAP METALS.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, South Indian Railway Company, Limited, Trichinopoly, upto 4 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 18th April, 1912, for the purchase of Brass, Iron, Steel and Zinc Scrap, available at Negapatam and at the Depots at Madura, Trichinopoly and Vikravandi, etc.

2. Tenders should be superscribed "TENDER FOR SCRAP."

3. The articles, for which tenders have been accepted must be paid for in full within FIFTEEN days, and removal effected within NINETY days, from the date of notification of the acceptance of a tender.

4. A detailed Tender form and Schedule (price rupees two), to which is attached a detailed Notice containing the terms and conditions, etc., of the sale, and any other particulars can be had on application to the SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES, South Indian Railway Company, Limited, Negapatam.

5. The Agent, South Indian Railway Company, Limited, will not consider any tender except on the Company's authorized form as aforesaid, and does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender, nor to assign any reason for non-acceptance. He further reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in part.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

21st and 23rd March

Under the patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR FOR CHARITY.

PART I.

"The Open Door" Duologue by Alfred Sutro.
Mrs. Acworth and Capt. Davis.

PART II.
(By arrangement with Mr. BANDMANN.)

"Come to the Ball" ..... Song & Chorus. Capt. DRUMMOND.

"Off we go" ..... Gay Parisienne .. Concerted Piece Mesdames PATERSON BROWN, DONALD, and WILSON and Messrs. BINNING, JACKSON and STUART.

"Echoes" ..... Song and Chorus Miss RUSSELL.

Dance ..... Mr. Croft.

Violin Solo ..... Mrs. Geo MacKenzie.

Tell me pretty maiden ..... Florodora ..... Concerted Piece. Mesdames. BINNING, BLUNT, PATERSON BROWN, LAING, WILSON, and Miss RUSSELL, Messrs. JACKSON, MURRAY, POLLARD, SIM, STANDAGE and STUART.

"Keep off the Grass" ..... Toreador ..... Song and dance. Mrs. CROFT assisted by Mesdames. BLUNT, McBAIN, Mlle. ELLIOTT, and WARDEN.

"Bubble Land" ... Cherry Girl ..... Song and chorus. Mrs. BINNING.

Dance ..... Mazarka ..... Miss Palin.

"Little Blue Moon" ..... Blue Moon ..... Song and chorus Mr. BLUNT.

"Dear delightful women" ..... Balkan Princess. Song and Dance. Mrs. BINNING and Mesdames. DONALD, LAING, McBAIN, WILSON, and Mlle. ELLIOTT and WARDEN.

"Kolssal" ..... Girls of Gottenberg Song and chorus Mrs. PATERSON BROWN.

Finale ..... Follow the man from Cook's ...

By kind permission, Orchestra from Band of the Royal Warwicks under Mr. C. Hartman.

Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 4, 3 and 2. Boxes Rs. 40, 20, 15 and 10.

Plan and full particulars of voting for charity at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

MAHABLESHWAR POLO TOURNAMENT AND RACES, 1912.

THE POLO TOURNAMENT will commence on MONDAY, May 6th and the RACES will be held on May 11th and 13th. Prospectuses to be had on application to the Hon. Secretaries of each, at Government House, Bombay.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1912.

TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY DURING APRIL.

All British Regiments and Recognised Civilian Clubs (and Gymkhanas) may compete.

The Tournament will commence on April 9th.

ENTRIES CLOSE ON SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH.

Entrance Fee Rs. 25.

Full Particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned.

E. L. SIM,
B. MAY,
Joint Hon. Secretaries,
Bombay Gymkhana.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

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THE GREAT POEM-PICTURE
THE
ADVENTURES OF ULYSSES
FROM
HOMER'S ODYSSEY.
The event of the week in Bombay

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Return Visit of the ALLEN WILKIE & Co.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
presents
MR. ALLEN WILKIE
and his
LONDON REPORTOIRE CO.
OPENING NIGHT,
TUESDAY, 26th, TUESDAY, 26th,
GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
DAVID GARRICK
and
THE BELLS.

Wednesday, 27th.—THE SIGN OF THE CROSS
Thursday, 28th.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Friday, 29th.—JULIUS CÆSAR.
SATURDAY, 30th.—Matinee:—THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
SATURDAY, 30th.—Evening:—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Children half price at Matinee.
Plan now open at ROSE & Co.

TOWN HALL.

THURSDAY, 28TH MARCH, 1912,
at 9-30 P. M.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES SIR GEORGE CLARKE, G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., F.R.S., Governor of Bombay and LADY CLARKE.

A CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT

will be held in aid of the Organ Improvement Fund of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Colaba, "Afghan Memorial Church" when by Special Request, Weber's

JUBILEE CANTATA

will be repeated. By kind permission of the Governor. His Excellency's Orchestra will again take part.

Admission Re. 1. Reserved seats Rs. 2.
Plan and Tickets at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Piano and Music Saloon.

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FREE! FREE!!

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HIMALAYAN MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.
EXTRA BANDS,
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Admission As. 4. Gates open 5-30.

WEDNESDAY, 20th,
DANCING!
DANCING!!
Will you not come to the BALL?

SATURDAY, 23rd,
FANCY DRESS,
SKATING CARNIVAL.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE

is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

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It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

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PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to day:—
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

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WANTED.—A PARSEE ENGINEER, by European firm, in Punjab, must be a really good man with first-class references and certificates. Apply state age send photographs and copies of testimonials, &c., No. 983 care of "Bombay Gazette."

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 8 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
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Fine Household Soaps.
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Under instructions from Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, Attorney to the Transferee of Mortgage, Mr. Baji Ahmed Hajee Hasan Dada and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Gopinath Jiwan Kiny under and by virtue of sale given under the Indenture of Transfer of mortgage dated 20th July, 1911, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on the days mentioned below, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following properties viz:—

Lot No. 1, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 20th March 1912.

All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground with all the chawls standing thereon situate lying and being at Taskorewadi near Bhoiwada Parel in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,400 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 638, Collector's No. 4580 and New Survey No. 2063 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 696-932-933 and 934 and Street Nos. 56-292-293-294 and bounded on the North by ground of Shanwar Sukat Patel, on the South by property of Pandu Madhoo on the West by the property of Dr. Pallonjee and on the East by a public road called Bhoiwada Road.

Lot No. 2, on WEDNESDAY, 27th March 1912.

All that piece or parcel of Goverament Pension and Tax land or ground admeasuring 284 square yards being a portion of the ground bearing Collector's Old No. 162 Collector's New No. 3776 and New Survey No. 1 and 2-2118 with a chawl or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Bhoiwada Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Assesser and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 1468 (2) and Street No. 162 (2) and bounded on the North by vacant land of Shanwar Sukar Patel and Pandu Powsa Patel, on the South by a public gully, on the East by a Chawl of Motibai, widow of Govindjee Jiwan Kiny and by the public gully and on the west by another chawl of said Motibai.

Lot. No. 3, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd April, 1912.

All that piece or parcel of Toka land or ground situate lying and being at Sewri in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4,320 square yards bearing Insamdar's No. 37-53 and New Survey No. 2252 and bounded on the North and East by the ground of Dorabjee Khurshedjee Kola, on the South by the ground of Motibai widow of Jiwan and on the west by the ground of Ramjee Lakhoojee with half the right title and interest in the well situate between the above property and said ground of Motibai widow of Govind Jiwan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, Attorney for the Vendor at his office No. 25, Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
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Bombay, 20th March, 1912.

BANKS.

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THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 361,000

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Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

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Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
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Reserve Fund	„ „ 3,250,000,00
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THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 28,50,000

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CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

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SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 BALES DAMAGED COTTON.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 26th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot., Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Offices:—

18 bales F.P. damaged cotton, Amraoti to Colaba, Invoice Nos. 503, 504 and 505 of 28-1-12 out of 27, 48, 23 bales.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping etc at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890 under instructions from the G I P Railway Company, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 29th instant at 2-30 p. m. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot a quantity of unclaimed goods, bags of cotton-seed, jowari linseed, bags of rice, bale of burnt cotton, mixed grain, wheat, hirda, groundnut seed, 8 nuts, rice, luggage, bajree, bundles of gunny, glassware, C. I. sheets, paint one iron wheel, grinding machinery, ridging sugar, indigo, jogree, cask, iron bars, old records, lot of condemned sheets, lot of loose iron, heaps of sweeping grain and other miscellaneous articles.

15 bales cotton, damaged by fire, Amraoti to Mirzapur, invoice No. 4 of 25-1-12.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLES AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 6th April 1912, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company stables.

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th March, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A Rare Opportunity for lovers of Art.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLOURS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, next to Messrs. King and Co. and opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., one lot of very valuable historical and classical oil paintings, water colours, engravings, etchings, photogravures, cartoons, facsimile, reproduction, etc., etc. by eminent

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 18.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 19.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 9-16		3-16
do. Rentes ...	93 3-4 ex		
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	93 3-4		unchgd
4-2 do. Gov. Securities...	84 3-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	28 7-8	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	28 13-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	58 1-4	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·24		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20·45 1-2		unchgd
do. do. New York...	4·8 1-2	1-4	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills	8th Feb.		
3 months' sight...	3 9-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 7-16	1-16	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier, moderate business
Futures	... Quiet Steady.
Manchester	Steady with a moderate demand
Total Sales	...10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 "
Imports	... .
Mid-Americans	... 6·11—32
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·34	5·33	5·33	5·32	5·32
—03	—04	—04	—03	—03
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5·73	5·74	5·71	5·69	
—03	—02	—02	—02	

New York official noon call May 10.42; July 10-53.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 10·72; July 10·76.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	28,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ...	8,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	Nil
Exports to Continent ...	21,000
Spot Cotton—	10·60—65
Futures—Month of May 10·33—14	Declined on favourable weather reports and on Southern selling of Futures in the local market.
Futures—Month of July 10·44—15	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...10 5-8—1-16
Futures—Month of May	... 10·61—17
Do. do July	... 10·64—18
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Easy.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ...
Do. Name of Ports— ...
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—May-June. ...
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers. ...
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... Nominal
Do Months—Jan. ...
Tone—Firm. ...
Wheat afloat for U. K. ...3,780,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 35 2-8+1-8
Do. Month—March—Sellers—Quiet.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... ...
Do. Months— ... .

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ...37 3-4 unchgd
Do Month ... ... Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ... ...

SEEDS.

LINSEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship.	...48 1-4 + 1-2
Do. Months—	... Apr.-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	... Nominal,
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports.—	... ...
Brown Cawnpore	...43 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months—May.-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.	
Tone—Firm.	
LINSEED—	
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	...65+1 1-8
Do. Month—Mar.-May.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Buyers.	
Tone—Firm.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...58 1-2+1
Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-13-6—Unchgd—Mar.-Apr.—Hull—Buyers—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... — 14 1-2 +1-8
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ...6 11+1-2
Mar.-Apr.—Value.—Firm
METALS—
Copper Brazlers ... £ 76 unchgd.
Yellow Metal ... d 6 9-16 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 64 3-4—1-8
FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals ... Nominal
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 19—2 1-4d.
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull—Nominal in absence of business
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 15 1—2 1-4d.
Months of Shipments ... May.—Sellers.
Tone—Flat opened easier. Closed weak.
E & E & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ...20 3—2 1-2d.
Months of Shipments ... Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier—Dull—Nothing doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 17 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... March.-Value
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Little or no business doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [19TH MARCH 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Imported
	Rs.		
10 Boxes Sovs...	7,50,000	Freemantle	Hongkong Bank
10 Boxes Sovs...	7,50,000	Melbourne	do
2 Boxes Gold Bullion	1,51,728	Freemantle	National Bank
1 Box Gold Bullion	76,218	Perth	Chartered Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 16th & 17th Mar., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway ...	46	54,092
B B and C I Railway ...	22	25,889

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened quiet and unchanged at 1s. 4 3-32d. T.T., 1s. 4 1-8d. on Demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance and private bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-16
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-8d. to 3-32
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d. to 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. June
Do. do France	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...141 1-4
Shanghai "	...195 1-2
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened steady at 96 for Cash and the Settlement, and after declining 1-16 closes at the opening rates. A moderate business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash ...	... Rs.	96	0 0
Settlement	... "	96	0 0

BULLION:—
Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 higher both for ready and forward at 26 7-8 and 26 13-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 up at 58 1-4. The excitement (owing to the loss of the "Oceana" with a large amount of Silver for Bombay) continues and prices have advanced further during the day. Closing quotations are as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs	24	0 0
Australian " ...	... "	24	0 0
Sovereigns " ...	... "	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	... "	70	2 0
" 1st Settlement ...	... "	70	6 0
" 2nd " ...	... "	68	9 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The American markets report a fairly sharp decline on the weather having taken a favourable turn and dry weather appearing to have set in. Locally the market opened quiet and easier, with good Broach quoted Rs. 265. During the early part of the day little business was done and prices remained unchanged. At Colaba there was less disposition shown to continue sales of good Broach and the market became steadier, the closing rate being Rs. 267 1-2. In other descriptions there was very little doing. For ready cotton the demand continues very moderate and the turnover at Colaba was small.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	273-4	March
Good M G Broach ...	... "	267 1-2	"
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	"	282	"
Fine M G Nagpur ...	... "	279	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon	... "	273-4	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	"	269	"
Fine M G Khandesh	... "	262	"
F. G. M. G. Khandesh	... "	253	"
Fine M G Bengal	... "	256-7	"
F. G. H. G. Bengal	... "	238-9	"
Good H. G. Westerns	... "	267 Apr.-May.	
Good M. G. Westerns	... "	273	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	295	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Easy.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000 bales
Total Imports	...	58,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-April.	Apl-May.	May-June
5·80	5·79	5·79
—04	—04	—04
June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·79	5·78	5·74
—04	—04	—04
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·70	5·67	5·65
—04	—04	—04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The Home markets are firmer, and prices locally have improved in sympathy. The ready market is very firm with a good demand.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	11 14	0 B.T.
April.-May ...	"	11 11	0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is firm. We Quote :—

Brown Delhi A.-M.	... Rs.	7 11	0 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore,	... "	8 3	0 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	55	8 0
Maghi	... "	54	8 0
Red Jubbalpore	... "	52	0 0
Black Katni	... "	47	0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	... "	59	0 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ap.-May ... ... Rs. 11 3 0 R. T.
CASTORSEED :—
Tone—steady. We quote :—

Steady	... Rs.	35	0 0
Forward	... "	7 1	6 R.T.

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready. ... ...Rs. 25 8 0
GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Bold...	... Rs.	43	0 0
Small	... "	41	12 0

WHEAT :—
The market firm. We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 5 0 R. T.
" Delhi A.-M. ... " 5 5 0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,790
Bank of India	63 1-2
Eastern Bank	79 X D
Indian Specie	60 1-4

MILLS.

David	417 1-2
Kohinoor	740
Manockji Petit	2,402 1-2
New Great Eastern	192 1-2
Standard	1,225 May

PRESS.

New Mofussil	820

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay R. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	150 1-2
Bombay R. S. & T. C. Preference...	176
Bombay S N Co Ordy	272 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,295
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 X D
Thacker & Co	480
Thacker & Co	195

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej	652 1-2
Tapti Valley	625

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton ...	...	16,237 bales
Wheat ...	...	9,164 owts.
Linseed ...	...	28,592 "
Rapeseed ...	...	4,762 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	3,349 "
Poppyseed ...	...	40 "
Groundnuts...	...	4,082 "
Castorseed ...	...	19,444 "
Rice ...	...	6,296 "
Myrabollams ...	...	4,295 "
Cottonseed ...	...	30,368 "
Mowrasood ...	...	Nil
Gram ...	...	8,326 "
Joowar ...	...	4,709 "
Maize ...	...	7,410 "

It is contemplated by the Commerce and Industry Department to introduce legislation to prevent the improper use of the Royal Arms in India.

Scientific Pisciculture has been started in the Punjab under Mr. G. C. L. Howell, I. C. S. who has studied the latest methods of carp-breeding in America. An old channel on the Chenab Canal has been selected to serve as a series of ponds for rearing purposes.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City and Athens s—3 bales silk waste and 1 bale silk kakoon, K Nixon and Co; 540 cwts maize, 4,000 cwts wheat, L. Dreyfus and Co; 5,850 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas; 100 bales wool, E Dossa and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Persia s—28 cwts casin, Indo-Colonial Dairy Co; 90 cwts fishmaws, A Hoosen and Co; 12 cwts mica, S Dadabhoy; 27 bales skins, V Esmail and Co; 2 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 7 1-2 cwts ivory, O Esmail; 102 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co; 200 cwts cashewnuts, M Jaferbhoy: 14 bales carpets, Thos Cook and Son; 2 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 36 bales skins, R M Kooka; 34 bales skins, H A Oomer and Co; 63 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 281 cwts maize, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 56lbs wory, A Visram and Co; 41 bales skins, A E A Mahomed; 22 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtoola.

FOR HULL.
Hatumet s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, W Eecher; 6,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 24,371 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.
Himalaya s—50 tons manganese ore, Kiddel Reeve and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders).
Umvolosi s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.
Batiscan s—15 cwts myrabollams, P Mathurdas and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Lord Stanley s—2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Batiscan s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 8,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 500 tons manganese ore, K. Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Chanda s—2,997 cwts maize, Volkart Bros; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,712 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts maize, and 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts linseed, W Blythe and Co; 1,000 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 999 cwts maize, Volkart Bros.
Zamora s—252 cwts linseed, and 2,997 cwts maize, Volkart Bros; 100 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 800 cwts groundnuts, E Oomersey.
Hatumet s—600 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co.

FOR GENOA.
Corinthia s—204 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Castlemoor s—110 bales cotton, M Noothoobhoy and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
City of Athens s—308 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.
Cleopatra s—210 cwts metheyseed, 57 cwts mustardseed, Baner Krause.
Nippon s—3,458 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 21 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer; 17 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,970 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 6,003 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Nippon s—4,700 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Cleopatra s—200 bales cotton, M Noothoobhoy and Co.

FOR FIUME.
Nippon s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR PERAEUS.
Nippon s—6,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.
Assaye s—400 bales twist, S J David and Co; 100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Assaye s—600 bales twist, S J David and Co; 1,100 bales twist, E D Sassoon & Co; 700 bales twist M B Kaisho; 1,000 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 400 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.
Hakata Maru s—100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 500 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co; 125 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co; 500 bales cotton, H Gooculdas and Co; 100 bales cotton, N W Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 509 bales cotton, H Gooculdas and Co.
Assaye s—800 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 599 bales cotton, B Jairaj and Co; 500 bales cotton Breul and Co; 500 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Begum s—1,793 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Hakata Maru s—8 cases condiment, D D Framjee and Co; 41 cwts gum, M M Essabhoy.
Assaye s—500 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

INDIAN COTTON SPINNING.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in December 1911, and in the nine months April to December 1911, compared with the corresponding period of 1909 and 1910.
[Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, from accounts rendered by millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896.]

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY in pounds of YARN Spun.

	Month of December.		
	1909	1910	1911
British India			
Bombay — — — —	36921322	34786099	38843835
Madras — — — —	3234026	3578634	3724907
Bengal — — — —	3764020	3146278	2340501
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).	3567706	1113879	3757214
Punjab — — — —	1099353	709686	626321
Central Provinces and Berar...	2439007	2338478	2439313
Total ...	50951690	45715425	52230921
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad Wadhwan, Quilon, Kishengarh, Ujjain (a) Kolhapur (c) and Pondicherry—(b)	2924652	2831588	2620777
Grand Total ..	53876342	48546963	54851698

(a) Was closed since October 1909.
(b) Including the production of one mill only from April 1909.
(c) Figures included since April 1911.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

[N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece-goods.]

		Month of December.		
		1909	1910	1911
British India.				
Bombay — ... —	pds.	18239906	21973102	20010234
	yds.	75491673	90861803	94867420
	doz.	70136	74693	83287
Madras — — —	pds.	7037e7	770353	685349
	yds.	2213364	2166570	2137394
	doz.	1357	986	9034
Bengal — — ..	pds.	4351109	2431?1	2547?1
	yds.	2060219	1420386	1228246
	doz.	910289	860235	894335
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. (also Ajmer-Merwara)	pds.	3491354	3141830	3478106
	doz.	4251	5553	5998
	pds.	22672	31701	43533
Punjab — — —	yds.	57795	83123	200169
	doz.	33	37	6
Central Provinces and Berar ... — ..	pds	1061230	1108924	1115331
	yds.	3851073	3996733	4296031
	doz.	324	344	744
Total —	pds.	21371973	24987532	23585545
	yds.	87076076	101972413	97207356
	doz.	76101	78806	64647
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore Myssore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh (a) and Pondicherry (b) — ..	pds.	1395418	1430029	1190521
	yds.	5559785	5364596	4569857
	doz.	4310	4963	3442
Grand Total —	pds.	22767391	26417561	24694064
	yds.	92635861	107337009	101777413
	doz.	80411	83429	68089

(a) From August 1910.
(b) Including the production of one mill only from April 1909.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible.—MADON SONS & Co., The Original Madon's, Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Rs. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HASWELL—KIRBY—February 14, at St. Frances Church, Dehra Dun, U. P. by the Rev. Father Philip, O. C., Percy Leonard Haswell, Excise Dept, Rewa, United Provinces, only son of G. Haswell, Esq., Lancashire, England, to Evelyn May, eldest daughter of A. Kirby, U. P. Police, Surrey, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "He hath made good progress in a business who hath thought well of it beforehand."—Wade.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Mooltan," with the English mails of 8th March left Aden at 8 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a. m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s. mail steamer "Arcadia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A Concert will be given at the above Institute to-night at 9 p.m. by the Purser's Dept. of P. and O. R.M. s.s. Persia. A collection will be made in aid of the Sports Club funds.

REPORTED THEFT.—Jagonath Sunder, a Hindu, residing at Girgaum, reports the theft of Rs. 1,665 in currency notes from a cash-box. Narayen Ramkrishna Patwardhan residing at Dadar reports the theft of ornaments of the value of Rs. 626.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTE.—Her Excellency Lady Clarke will visit the Indo-British Institute on Friday next at 5 p. m. on the occasion of the annual distribution of prizes. Mr. E. L. Sale, I. C. S., Collector of Bombay will take the chair and Her Excellency has kindly consented to give away the prizes.

LECTURE.—Miss L. Hodgson-Smith will lecture at the Hall of the Framji Cavasji Institute this (Wednesday) evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Subject :—"Life after Death." The lecture is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

ACCIDENT IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.—Tindal Yessoo Krishnaji of the "Fatehmari Mahomedi" was sailing his craft into Mody Bunder at 5 p. m. on Monday with a cargo of 145 bags of gallnuts from Jaigad, when the boat struck a rock and listed over to one side. As the tide rose twenty-four bags got wet, while the rest of them were brought ashore in tonis. The crew consisting of four kalasis and the tindal all got ashore safely.

MR. ALLEN WILKIES Co.—Mr. Allen Wilkie and his London Repertoire Co., which, it will be remembered, were in Bombay at the beginning of the cold weather are returning to the city next week and will open at the Royal Opera House on Tuesday evening. On their previous visit their programme consisted almost entirely of Shakespearian plays. This time in order to give the public an opportunity of seeing the company in plays of a different class, they will appear in various well-known English plays. Their opening programme will comprise "David Garrick" and the "Belle," while other prices which are to be stayed during the ensuing week are "She Stoops to Conquer" "The School for Scandal" and the "Sign of the Cross."

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March ...	Militaire ... Gounod
Overture ...	Die Felsenmuhle ... Reesiger
Valse ...	The Girl in the Train ... Fall
Selection ...	William Tell ... Rossini
Morceau ...	Salut D'Amour ... Elgar
Selection ...	The Yeomen of the Guard ... Sullivan
Japo Nisiseria ...	Ke Sa Ko ... Chapins
Intermezzo ...	Rendezvous ... Aletter
Patrol ...	Siamese ... Lincke

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March ...	Mussoorie ... Hoyle
Clarionet Solo...	Concert Arie ... Bergson
a Two Step	
Patrol ...	The Baby Parade ... Pryor
b Bell Gavotte...	Ye Olden Chimes ... Batten
Grand Selection ...	Reminiscences of Donizetti ... Arr by Gfry
Valse ...	Mein Schonstes Lag in Berlin ... Gun'l
Selection ...	The Toledor ... Caryll and Monckton
Galop ...	Champagne ... Schirbel

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Week.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Mar.	h m	ft. in.		Mar.	h m	ft. in.
S	16	m 10 12	24 9		16	m 4 23	19 3
		10 52 a	27 2			4 3 a	17 3
S	17	m 10 46	25 10		17	m 4 52	18 4
		11 15 a	27 9			4 37 a	17 1
M	18	m 11 19	26 9		18	m 5 16	17 6
		11 39 a	28 2			5 9 a	16 9
TU	19	m 11 52	27 6		19	m 5 41	16 8
						5 40 a	16 8
W	20	m 0 4	28 4		20	m 6 7	16 1
		0 26 a	28 0			6 11 a	16 10
TH	21	m 0 20	28 3		21	m 6 34	15 8
		1 2 a	28 2			6 43 a	17 4
F	22	m 0 58	28 0		22	m 7 3	15 5
		1 41 a	27 11			7 17 a	16 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Mar. 16 (Saturday) Sunrise 6h 47m Sunset 6h 49m
" 17 (Sunday) " 6h 46m " 6h 49m
" 18 (Monday) " 6h 45m " 6h 49m
" 19 (Tuesday) " 6h 44m " 6h 50m
" 20 (Wednesday) " 6h 44m " 6h 50m
" 21 (Thursday) " 6h 43m " 6h 50m
" 22 (Friday) " 6h 42m " 6h 50m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, March 19th, 3h. 38·7m. a.m.; First Quarter, 26th, 8h. 31·9m. a.m.; Full Moon, April 2nd, 3h. 34·6m. am. Last Quarter. 9th, 8h, 53·8m. a.m.

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BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

CHAWLS FOR POOR PARSIS.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar disposed of the friendly suit brought by the Hon'ble Dr. Temulji B. Nariman and other, trustees of the late Mr. Nusserwanji J. Wadia's charities against the Advocate-General for sanction to lease certain lands measuring about Rs. 1,78,000 square yards in perpetuity to the trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia's charities at 4 per cent. on twelve annas per square yard.

The Advocate-General appeared for both the parties. He said that at present the plaintiffs were making an income of Rs. 400 per annum only whereas by the proposed arrangement, they would make Rs. 5,400 per year. In the terms, it was also provided that the trustees of Mr. N. M. Wadia's charities might purchase the land at twelve annas per square yard if they so chose. They could not do so at present because they could not spend the corpus and the income of Rs. 3 lakhs per annum was to be spent in charities. They desired to build chawls for poor Parsis at this place.

His Lordship sanctioned the arrangement and ordered costs of both parties to come out of the estate.

ADMINISTRATION SUIT.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs Raghavys, Bhimji and Nagindass, applied for an order directing the widow of Purshotam Morarji to handover the deceased's estate to the Administrator-General.

The application was made on behalf of the deceased's partner Harjivan Vithaldass, who, in his affidavit, stated that the deceased was indebted to the firm in the sum of Rs. 11,442 at the time of his death. The deceased had been residing in Dwarkadass building and in his house there was a safe and a few cupboards, which he submitted should be taken charge of. The deceased's widow was the only heir and he prayed for an order against her.

His Lordship made the order prayed for.

SHORT CAUSES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar presided yesterday on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court and disposed of, among others, the following short causes:—

CLAIM ON ADJUSTED ACCOUNT.

In the suit brought by Ganeshdass Joharmal and others against Ajodhyaprasad Shriram, Mr. Munsiff appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear.

The plaintiffs had dealings with the defendant in cotton, silver and seeds and when the accounts were adjusted, Rs. 12,529 were found due.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount claimed with interest and costs.

SUIT ON HUNDIS.

In the suit brought by A. L. A. R., a firm, against Luxmon Chettiar, Mr. Rangnekar, instructed by Messrs. Raghaviya, Bhimji and Nagindass, appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear.

The suit was to recover Rs. 22,846 on several hundis.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount with interest and costs.

DECREE AGAINST LIEUTENANT.

The suit brought by Nowla Doonga and Company against Lieutenant J. L. Murphy to recover Rs. 8,000 on promissory notes was then again called on for hearing.

The fact of this case have been previously reported.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant was absent.

After recording evidence, his Lordship passed a decree for the amount with interest and costs.

POLICE COURTS.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was called on for hearing in which Mr. Charles Brooke, constituted attorney of the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company, charged Ismail Haji, a shop-keeper in the Crawford Market, with infringing the Merchandise Marks Act. Mr. D. B. Binning, barister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Tenant of Messrs Crawford Brown and Co., solicitors appeared for the complainant; and Jacob Aptekar, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant's case was that the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company were the manufacturers of the Nestle Brand of condensed milk, packed in a tin which was encircled by a white label with black, and white lettering thereon with the words "Nestle's Condensed Milk," and with the Company's well-known mark of birds. The allegation against the accused was that he was selling tins of condensed milk which were an imitation of the complainant's above mentioned brand and bore a label of black and white lettering of a similar design and similarly arranged to that on the complainant's label.

Some evidence was recorded and the further hearing was arranged.

HAJ COMMITTEE.

A large number of pilgrims, who returned to Bombay from Jeddah in December last, by the s. s. "Badri," wrote to the Bombay Haj Committee, paying a tribute to the assistance rendered them during the voyage by Compounder Mirza Haji Suleman Ahmed who, besides giving them medical treatment, also assisted them in a number of other ways. They sent to Mr. Abdulla Ahmed, Protector of Pilgrims, a small sum of money which they had collected from amongst themselves, and requested that the compounder be presented with a medal. At a recent meeting, the Haj Committee resolved to add a sum equal to the amount subscribed by the pilgrims

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Baron Dalmoney 3,899 tons, Captain R. J. Hay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The German East Africa Line steamer Koenig, 3,176 tons, Captain P. von Holdt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mozambeque via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Himalaya, 2,564 tons, Captain Lewis, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Nippon, 4,085 tons, Captain E. Tarabocha, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 19.

Arcadia	3573 Bareham	London	P & O Co
Bibster	2790 Cantell		
Brasiliana	2438 Snowden		
Beme	1899 Younger		S W & Co
Baron Dalmoney	3899 Hay		W & A G & Co
Dwarka	75 Mexon		M M & Co
H M S Highflyer	Dick		R N Flagship
H M S Proserpine	Hill		R Navy
Heim	758 Eriksen		F P C & Co
Patrick Stewart	Townsend	Telegrap	Sir
Gallia	555 Wratt	repairing	J Mackintosh & Co
Hoscinee	993 D'Lorne	Bo & P S N Co	
Himalaya	3564 Lewis		M M & Co
Kuala	860 McLaris	11-3	K N & Co
Koweit	2336 Coates		H S N Co
Koenig	3776 Holdt		A S & Co
Lord Stanley	3054 Elliford		W & A G & Co
Malda	1250 Rambe		M M & Co
Nourel-Bahr	212 Nacoda	Arab	S N Co
Newenfels	3542 Heckel		W & A G & Co
Norkoowa	1074 Jones		M M & Co
Netherby Hall	2554 Handerson		W & A G & Co
Palamcotta	2207 Cutbush		M M & Co
R I M S	Dalhousie	Vizag	R I M
Shah Jehan	2635 McBean	Shah	S N Co
Saifi	565 Morin	Arab	S N Co
Somali	2560 Kason		A S & Co
Putiala	1029 Whytehead	Suarch	20-3
			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Assaye	4339	Cockman	Shanghai		P & O Co
B Hatumet	2584	Petris			T M & Co
D & E Zimora	2042	Lesic			W & A Graham & Co
F Batiscan	2650	Griffths	Dunsa'rk	22-2	K N & Co
G Tjomo	1453	Danielsen	D'zirk	21-3	W & A G & Co
H Castlemoor	2403	Angos	Genoa	18-3	K N & Co
K Hakata Maru	3369	Normura	Kobe	25-3	N Y Kaisha
M Himalaya	3706	Jenkins	Calcutta		P & O Co
N Corinthic	2355	Woodhead	L'pool	20-3	W & A G & Co
O Umvolosi	1906	Miller	Middlesborough	21-3	W & A G & Co
Q Naderi	1161	Hughes	Jeddah	23-3	Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Chanda	3051	Tice	A'werp	20-3 M M & Co
3	Begum	2946	McNicoll		T M & Co
4	Islami	1604	Goode	Bo & P S N Co	
7	Cleopatra	2129	Crick	Trieste	A L S N Co
8	Nippon	4015	Tarabocha	K'chi	23-3 A L S N Co
10 & 11	City of Athens	5159	Knout		K N & Co
12 & 13	Persia	4155	Palmer	London	23-13 P & O Co
14	Kasara	505	King		M M & Co

H W P D

Notnyati	699	Fakira	Bo S N Co
Suzavati	443	Ebrahim	Mangalore 15-3 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
18	Nippon	Tarabochia	Kobe &c.
	Himalaya	Lewis	Marseilles
19	R.I.M.S. Dalhousie	Vines	Bhownger Mar 18
	Koenig	Holdt	Mozambque Feb 26
	Baron Dalmoney	Hay	Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	Lawoo	Barn	Persian Gulf
	Clan Macdougal	Price	Rangoon
	Rahmani	Green	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Habsburg, left Trieste on the 16th instant and is due here on the 31st instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Glasgow, arrived at Marseilles on the 18th instant homeward bound.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. M. HAWES, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 20th March.

23 Parades.—Saturday 23rd instant.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and Fire Discipline at Mahaluxmi Battery. Parade at Grant Road Station at 5-0 p.m.

Train will leave Colaba at 4-40 and Church Gate 4-45 p.m.

Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.

Dress :—Khaki and Helmets,

113. Parades—E. E. Company—The E. E. Company will parade at 6-30 p.m. at Apollo Bunder nightly from Wednesday, the 20th till Tuesday, 26th inclusive and proceed to Middle Ground for all night Manning.

Members must use all endeavours to attend these night parades.

104 Parades.—Parades will be held on Mondays and Thursdays in the Town Hall compound at 9-30 p.m.

Sqr. Q. F. Gun Drill.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

114 Prize Meeting.—The following matches will be fired on the G. I. P. Volunteer rifle Range at Goat Kopar on Sunday next, the 24th instant.

Matches 6 and 10.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-23 a.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A., Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 20th March.

224. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—(for all class firing members will take their side arms to the Range.)

Wednesday 20th instant
Thursday 21st instant } "G" Coy.
Wednesday 27th instant

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

225. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution and Dance will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 2nd April 1912 at 9-15 p. m. (S. T.)

226. Parade.—The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz on Saturday the 23rd instant at 5-45 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with helmets.

They will tiffin at Santa Cruz for the night under service conditions and return to Bombay on Sunday morning. Each man must bring a blanket and warm coat, tin plate, basin per mug, knife, fork, spoon and washing materials. These must all be rolled up in the blanket which should be well secured in a bundle and labelled with the man's name, company and Corps Members should proceed by the train leaving Colaba at 5 p. m.

227. The Leslie Challenge Cup (Marching) Competition and the Highland Challenge Cup competion will be held at Ghat Kopar on the 27th instant. Teams should proceed by the train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

228. Arms.—All Rifles and accountrements to be returned on Head-Quarters before 12 noon on the 28th instant. Members are reminded that the prompt return of arms to Head-Quarters when called in, counts towards the Bayley Challenge Cup.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain, Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

I V R A Rivett Carnac Challenge Trophy

Results year 1911-12	200	500	600	Total
1-2nd B B and C I Railway Volunteers Ajmere	242	246	252	740
2 Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Bombay	255	244	237	736

42 teams entered.

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TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY;

BRAND	Prices. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Goorie and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
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THE HUNT BALL WALTZ
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THE DRUID'S PRAYER VALSE
Played everywhere by the London Orchestras.
SAINTS AND SINNERS Valse Lente
by the composer of "Druid's Prayer Valse."
GOLD and SILVER valse
As Danced nightly at the Palace Theatre, London.
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VALSE SEPTEMBRE
by Felix Godin.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 20th March, 1912.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

"These rivalries are the modern substitutes for the actual wars of earlier ages," said Mr. Churchill, in presenting the Navy Estimates to the Commons on Monday. The Admiralty must confine itself to the simple duty of making quite sure that our island and people will come safely through whatever time brings forth. When last year the Navy Estimates were presented an amendment was moved to the effect that the increasing expenditure on the Navy was not justified by foreign events and was a menace to peace and to national security. Probably we shall hear of some similar amendment to the new estimates, but it will only represent the views of a minute minority, for, as the First Lord stated, all the world is building navies and constantly increasing their size, complexity and cost. It is therefore some satisfaction to be able to regard this rivalry as the modern substitute for war inasmuch as though it may cost more in treasure it costs less in human lives. Mr. Churchill is to be congratulated on his outspokenness and though it may be said in Germany that his speech amounts to a menace, we endorse the view that nothing is to be gained by using indirect modes of expression, the Germans being "a people of robust minds, whose strong, masculine good-sense and high courage do not recoil from plain, blunt statements of fact, if expressed in courtesy and sincerity." The time has come, in fact it came the moment we began to indulge to the extent of a luxury in shipbuilding, that Germany, with our own people, should understand without ill-temper and without disguise, what are to be the conditions under which naval competition will be carried on in the next few years. In a word we are to make sure of victory, of a condition not of relative but of absolute superiority. And it cannot be complained that this is a bellicose declaration worthy only of the "jingoes" for it is that of a Liberal Government, pledged to retrenchment of all unnecessary expenditure and accused of being inclined to "peace at any price."

It is undoubtedly a lamentable spectacle, seeing the nations of the world devoting their wealth, their manhood and science to the production of gigantic military machinery which is obsolescent as soon as it is created. But so far as Britain is concerned it has been forced into it, and there is no hope of relaxing our energy while our nearest neighbour and earliest potential enemy is strengthening her naval armaments out of all proportion to her necessities. Mr. Churchill's speech made it clear that so long as Germany proceeds at her present pace we shall not abate the tale of our output, but whenever Germany does we shall do so automatically. It may be said that his speech was addressed to the German people rather than to the German Government, to the people of that country rather more than to the taxpayers of our own. So it was, for it was but fair that they should know, whether or not it stirs up among them a feeling of resentment for the time being, and helps rather than hinders the operations of their big Navy party, the lesson must ultimately produce good results and impress upon the German people the fact that at whatever speed they build and however lavishly they spend money on ships and armament they will never reach our standard, far less eclipse it. As the First Lord pointed out the passage of time and rapid development of the German Navy has rendered our old two-Power plus ten per cent. standard inapplicable and inadequate and we mean, in the future, to adopt as we have in recent years, a standard of sixty per cent. superiority. Applying that standard to the existing German Navy Law we are to construct four ships and three Dreadnoughts alternately during the next six years. This is "the least which will maintain the sixty per cent. standard, and this is what the Admiralty had in its mind when it framed the estimates now presented to Parliament."

It is impossible at this distance to estimate properly the effect that this speech is likely to have on German feeling towards England. Relations had for a long time been strained, but a vast improvement was reported as the result of Lord Haldane's visit. Only the other day the changed attitude of the more responsible part of the German press was commented upon and it was stated that the universal distrust of English policy, that grew up during 1911, had almost entirely disappeared. "Almost," observed the *Vossische Zeitung*, "not quite; for there is still a group of politicians who for years, to quote the words of the Chancellor, have had the sword in their mouth, and see in England the traditional foe. Nothing will convert them. But they count for nothing. No party of any kind stands behind them, to say nothing of the general mass of voters. The ordinary man was somewhat doubtful about the visit of Lord Haldane, but satisfaction was all the greater when its success was made known. . . We are now on the right road towards better relations. Whether these efforts will lead to further results remains to be seen. 'But,' so we wrote on February 15, 'these attempts to secure peace will find no lack of support in German public opinion." Professor Oncken, a well-known and influential National Liberal and a member of the Navy League, addressing the Navy League in Heidelberg some time before the visit of Lord Haldane, deprecated any large increase in the navy. It is impossible, he said, to build as many ships as England. Continued increases only bring the possibility of war nearer, and will cause the belief in the honesty of Germany's intentions which seems at last to be making headway in England, to dissolve in another naval panic. "There is one way," he continued, "to prevent this feeling of panic increasing and to lessen the ill-will against us. That is to increase the army rather than the navy." But the German Navy Act, in its preamble, set forth that "Germany must have a fleet of such strength that even for the greatest naval Power a war with her would involve such risks as to imperil its own supremacy; and in face of that we must not mind if Mr. Churchill spoke more plainly than some of his colleagues would approve, for we have a class of our own resembling that the *Zeitung* refers to and the vast majority of Germans are, as Mr. Churchill said, people of robust minds which do not recoil from blunt statements of fact.

BRIGANDAGE IN SMYRNA.

The reputation of Smyrna in the matter of brigandage, is of old date; it is the invariable accompaniment of bad government, and as the city is on Turkish soil no other explanation is necessary. Turkey has an army that is never paid up-to-date and her constabulary are a fine body of men, well armed with repeating rifles, but badly paid, so their sympathies are not always on the side of duties, still when fighting is toward, they acquit themselves as men should. Only a few weeks ago the Smyrna constabulary met a brigand, the famous or infamous, Tchakirji with his band, and after a desperate fight the leader was disabled and, rather than fall into the enemy's hands, was killed, so report says, by one of his own band. His body was exposed in Smyrna, hung by the feet, headless and deprived of the hands, and thus he was photographed by all and sundry—a disgusting spectacle which is now making the tour of European illustrated papers. It is doubtful if this example will have any deterrent influence, for Tchakirji had a career of, at least, twenty years during which he was at once the hero and the terror of the districts through which his operation extended. He could walk about Smyrna like any respectable citizen, and the police and officials knew, but did not recognise him. Smyrna plated its ground floor shutters with sheet iron and barred its doors carefully. On a hill overlooking the city and the picturesque land-locked harbour, is a ruined fort that has attracted many a visitor with an eye for the picturesque. But only the most foolhardy would visit it, for although so very near the city, it was a well-known resort of the brigands. An engineer of a British steamer thought he would get a few photographs of the fort, and went up, armed with a revolver. This excursion cost his friends just two hundred pounds which he had to repay as best he might.

A story of brigandage that took place in 1882 is still told in Smyrna and was verified in Alexandria by a judge of the International Court who happened to be in Smyrna at the time of the incident. Brigandage was, as usual, active and successful, for the police did not on the average receive half their pay. All the taxes after collection, had to be remitted to Stamboul and the pay of officials and others was forwarded at very uncertain intervals from the seat of Government. The Vali (Governor) of Smyrna received many complaints regarding the irregularities of the constabulary and he began to be apprehensive that stories regarding his government might reach Stamboul to the detriment of his reputation. After thinking matters over he had a lucid idea. He sent for the chief brigand and asked him whether, if furnished with arms and uniforms he and his friends could do police work. "Just try us," said he; "we know the country and the people, like my hand." The police were recalled and sent to the barracks and their arms and uniforms given to the brigands along with a small advance of pay. Never was the district round Smyrna so well policed as under the new body, but the end of the month arrived without the arrival of money from Stamboul, and much discontent was expressed by the new recruits. A small advance stopped all signs of mutiny, but the new police altered their tactics and before long their exactions from the peasants and travellers were worse than those of their predecessors. Stories of robbery and extortion began to circulate and the Vali again began to fear that the news of his experiment might reach his superiors. After due reflection he had another lucid idea which he at once proceeded to put into practice. He announced that the pay had arrived and called in the constabulary to receive it. They promptly presented themselves at the Town Hall, where a very liberal feast had been provided for them. Rifles were piled in the vestible as they went to table, but the Vali being a Pacha did not join them. After the meal the officers were requested to go upstairs for the money, and just as they set foot on the stair, a volley discharged through the barred windows laid them low. Then the rest of the party rushed for their arms, which had been quietly removed, and they were shot down like sheep by soldiers from outside of the gratings. All traces of the slaughter were soon removed, the genuine constabulary received back their arms and uniform and the Vali was, without doubt, rewarded as a capable, painstaking and economical official. Not the least curious circumstance connected with this incident was that the story did not get abroad, even in Egypt where the foreign press was quite free. Perhaps it lacked novelty. The recent fate of Tchakirji shows that the state of misgovernment in Asia Minor is just as bad to-day as it was in 1882.

MEDIATION.

The news by Reuter's cable of yesterday, that the Italian Government is at last prepared to assist mediation merely reflects the feeling amongst the Italian people—a feeling which is now becoming as unmistakable as it has been tardy in its development. It has manifested itself most markedly among the class, which mainly supplies the men who are facing hardships in Tripoli, for starting with the Socialists, who have opposed the war, since its beginning, the feeling that the time for the restoration of peace has arrived has now permeated the masses of industrialism. A striking demonstration of this was recently given in Milan where a large gathering called to protest against the continuation of hostilities was held. The orderly and sustained enthusiasm of the crowded audience, which overflowed into the adjacent streets, is described as having been remarkable, as delegate after delegate rose to voice the growing unpopularity of the war among his fellows. Signor Rigola, who spoke it is reported with a full sense of the gravity of his responsibility, addressed the meeting in the name of the General Federation of Labour; Socialist members of Parliament and other Labour leaders followed with speeches void of violence and characterised by marked restraint. A Venetian deputy, newly returned from the seat of war with his "repugnance and aversion only increased by his visit," bore testimony to the utter weariness at the Campaign prevalent among the rank and file of the army in North Africa, and another speaker in a speech which is said to have created a profound impression on his audience, gave eloquent and precise details of the calamitous effects of the war in the south and the growing reaction among the population, which had hailed the declaration of war which such passionate enthusiasm. The meeting concluded with a resolution rejecting responsibility for the war and pledging itself to oppose the ratification of the annexation. Such extreme sentiments as these, of course, are not generally held by the Italian nation. These are Socialist notions, and the Italians generally while they are desirous that the war should be quickly ended, do not intend to give up what they have already won. There is no doubt, however, about the genuine desire of peace, particularly in Southern Italy, where the continued campaign is inflicting hardships upon those who are left at home. So many of the *contadini* have been called to the colours that there are insufficient men to perform the ordinary work of the fields. A difficulty of obtaining raw material, especially of hard wheat for the manufacture of macaroni has caused a slack time in industrial centres, and while the shipments of macaroni to the United States are reported to have fallen to nearly twenty per cent. of their normal volume, some three or four thousand hands have had to be dismissed from some textile factories. This is the position in the towns, and the discontent is no less in rural areas, where on account of the lack of bread-winners money is scarce and the people are in most cases living on short commons. Italy is thus bound to make a serious effort for peace in the interests of her own working-classes.

His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Calcutta on the 27th instant at 6 p. m., starting from Government House at about 6-40 p. m, the departure will be public.

His Excellency the Viceroy held an informal investiture at Government House, Calcutta on Monday night, when the Nawab of Dacca received the G.C.I.E., and Rev. J. Graham and Mr. L F. Kershaw received the C. I. E., and Mr. Frank Lyall received the Kaisar-i-Hind medal first class.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke, accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Clarke, Miss Standen, Mr. C. C. Watson, I.C.S., Private Secretary, Major J. G. Greig, C.I.E., Military Secretary, Captain T. C. Lucas, R.A.M.C., and Captain Coaker, A.-D.-C., returned to Bombay yesterday morning from Bhownagar, by the Royal Indian Marine steamer "Dalhousie"; His Excellency and party landed at the Apollo Bunder at about 9 a.m. and motored to Government House, Malabar Hill.

Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden will attend the Variety Entertainment in the Royal Opera House to-morrow Thursday night, with their Excellencies, the Governor and Lady Clarke and suites. The booking office is open at Messrs. S. Rose & Co.

The District Magistrate of Lahore has directed the publisher of the *Zemindar*, a local vernacular paper, to deposit two securities of one thousand rupees each for its weekly and daily editions, also called upon him to make the requisite declaration for the daily edition.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 1.

In contemplating performances accomplished by Oxford and Cambridge Athletics, it is always well to consider the time of year when their chief fixtures are held. The winter months may be all very well for Rugby, and Association football, hockey, cross-country running, hunting, and a few other sports, but when it comes to track and field athletics, it is quite another matter. That the standard of athletics at Oxford and Cambridge is not so high as it ought to be, is greatly due to the manner the men are handicapped in their training. This is not so noticeable in the half mile, mile and three mile events, but when it comes to jumping, hurdling, shot putting and sprinting, at which games warm and elastic muscles are necessary, the records are not so good. Some day the authorities may change the conditions and the sooner this is done, the better, May to October inclusive being the time for athletic competition. In the mean time, one has to make allowances for moderate performances in the winter.

A DESERVED SUCCESS.

Few men have worked harder for athletics at Cambridge University than P. J. Baker, the president of the 'Varsity Athletic Club. It was his idea to institute an armed competition among the different colleges on the knock-out principle. The last three left in this season were King's, St. John's and Emmanuel, and after an interesting final meeting, they finished, as written, the points coming out 39, 34 and 27, so there was not much in it. P. J. Baker did most to enable King's to win the challenge cup presented by W. Rouse Bull, as besides winning the half mile, he was a good second in the 100 yeards Baker's time in the "half" was one min. 59 1-5 secs, not at all bad running for this time of the year. He has set his mind on doing well at the Olympic Games, and though he cannot be considered a world-beater, Baker is probable capable of getting near the men 55 secs for the half mile under favourable condition, and when at his best.

CROSS-COUNTRY CRACKS.

It is not often we see two men fight out the issue of a cross-country race right up to the tape. This is what happened in the North of the Thames championship at Wembley Park (London) on Saturday however, when 24 teams and 266 runners were interested. The distance was about 7 1-2 miles and though the going was decidedly heavy, no fewer than 242 runners, got the course. J. Wilson of Slough and A. Reeves of High Gate kept together throughout, the former slipping his man cleverly about 300 yards from home and gaining quite 15 yards. Reeves went in pursuit and rapidly overhauled his rival at the finish, but just failed by a matter of inches to get on terms, the finish being one to remember. The winner's time was 45min. 28 secs and his Club (Slough) also took the team honours.

CYCLING.

The everlasting amateur question is ever causing trouble. In view of the cycling road race at the Olympic Game, the National Cyclists Union, as the governing body in England, invited a number of crack riders to train and compete in a 200 miles trial race. These cracks represent various clubs, some of which are not affiliated, to the governing body. Unfortunately class distinction is sometimes allowed to enter into sports and a section of the invited riders have declined to compete because they do not approve of some of the other riders invited. The National Cyclist Union has now asked the objectors to furnish any proof they have against the amateur status of the men they do not approve of. Their answer is most unsatisfactory, as, whilst unable to back up their suggestions against the status of others with proof, they still decline and say they have no concern with the amateur ideas of the National Cyclists Union, a body to which they owe no allegiance. The National Cyclist Union is the body responsible to the Olympic Games official for the amateur status of the representatives sent to Stockholm and it is poor sportsmanship on the part of individuals to handicap the Union and mar the prospects of their Empire by adopting a "I am too exclusive to ride in your company" attitude. snobbishness is bad enough at any time and particularly objectionable on the field of sport. Truly, it may be said, there are gentlemen amateurs and amateur gentlemen.

REMARKABLE BILLIARDS STRUGGLE.

Inman managed to beat Diggle in their level match of 16,000 points up, but he will remember the struggle. After being 1,700 behind, Diggle improved and took the lead, though he could not get far away. Inman virtually got on terms when he raised an unfinished break to 489. Diggle, subsequently, gained the lead, but was only 27 points in front when the final session began. The rivals both felt the strain, but Inman managed to find his nerve first and by scoring 435 in half a dozen visits to the table, he set up a winning lead. Diggle cut this down to 179 but was finally beaten by 383 points. Two side wagers of a novel character were won by Inman, one being in regard to the biggest aggregate by the aid of three figure breaks, the totals being 1,071 to 9,518 and the other on the most breaks of 300 and upwards, Inman making six to Diggle's five.

Both men played splendidly and showed better form than Gray and Stevenson in their last match.

Inman has since issued a bold challenge, offering 1,000 points start in 18,000 to any man in the world, the match to be played with ivory balls.

BOXING.

Whilst the police in some parts of the county are making war on boxing, they are keen enthusiasts elsewhere. With a view to encourage the latter, Lonsdale has presented the Metropolitan Police Boxing Club with three handsome challenge shields for light, middle and heavy weights. A figure of Justice surmounts each shield and the margin shows scenes in the daily life of a policeman. These by the way do not include Bobby being regarded with rabbit pie hy a cook, who dotes on the force.

INTERNATIONAL FRAY.

France has come with a rattle, in the boxing world and English and American boxers will have to watch the French cracks hereafter. When Carpenter beat such tried performers as Harry Lewis of America and Young Josephs of England, it was recognised that France possessed a real champion. He is by no means the only pebble on the beach however, as was demonstrated by Jean Poesy at the National Sporting Club on Monday evening. This young man is a top notcher in the feather weight class and it is now up to Jean Driscoll to save Britain's reputation. Poesy met Digger Stanley (bantam weight champion) and though the little Englishman was giving away 6lbs in weight, he was strongly fancied. Half way through the contest it was plain that Poesy had the upper hand, but so pluckly and well did Stanley box, that he stayed through the 15 rounds. The French sportsmen present make no secret of their belief that Poesy is a second Carpentier and he will probably be matched against Driscoll before the end of the season.

CARPENTIER vs. SULLIVAN.

George Carpentier of France was only born in 1894, but as he started to box in 1907, he has had some years of experience. He gradually worked his way from class to class until he was the acknowledged middle-weight champion of France. His win (on points) over Harry Lewis in Paris recently put him right into the running for a match with Jem Sullivan, the middle-weight Champion of England. A syndicate offered a purse of £1,500 for a match between the pair at Monte Carlo and both stripped in the best of condition for yesterday's contest.

The result shows that Carpentier is all that his admirers claim, for he ended matters in the second round with a right to the jaw. The English style of boxing is all right so far as contests for points go, but so long as a knock out counts as a win the aggressive hard-hitting man always stands a chance. Until the home men recognise this, the prospects against American and French boxers will not improve.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The Scottish forwards showed marked superiority over the Irishmen so far as scrummaging went in the international at Dublin on Saturday.

In probably 8 out of 10 scrums, the ball went to the Scotch "half," but the failure of the visiting "threes" let the forwards down. On the other hand, whilst the Irish forwards were beaten in the light, the "halves" and "threes" showed up better than against England at Twickenham. Seizing opportunities was the key-note of the Irish success and to this must be added Lloyds' skill in kicking, Ireland's 10 points being gained by a penalty goal, a dropped goal and a try to Scotland's goal and try (8 points).

As England beat Wales and Ireland and Scotland has gone down before Wales and Ireland, from points to England beating Scotland for the Calcutta Cup and winning the International Rugby Championship.

DEVON'S COUNTY HONOURS.

The Northumberland players were badly beaten by Devonshire in the final of the Rugby County Championship. The South-Westerners overwhelmed their rivals scoring 2 goals, one dropping goal and 5 tries to nil. The manner, the winners handled the wet ball was really splendid and there is now a proposal on foot to arrange a match between Devon and the rest of England. This is the sixth time Devon has figured in the final, winning four times and sharing the honour with Durham once.

"SOCCER"

The eight matches in the third round of the English Cup proved wonderful draws, every "gate" exceeding £1,000, whilst the attendance ran up to 45,000.

The finest struggle was provided by Blackburn Rovers and Wolverhampton Wanderers, both past winners, the "Rovers" at home just prevailing by the odd goal in five. Another famous cup team in West Brumwich Albion did well to visit Sunderland where Pailor put on two goals for the Albion against Bridgett's goal for the home team. Two other home teams went under, Botton failing when receiving Bamsley, whilst Bradford City (holders) scored the only goal of the match against Bradford, a tie which netted £2,058 in gate receipts. Fulham pleased Southerners by vanquishing Northampton and Everton reversed the League result of the previous week by beating Oldham on the latter's ground. There were two draws West-Ham and Swindon each scoring twice, whilst Reading (at home) and Manchester United finished level with one each. The Swindon men were in rare form for the replay, putting on four goals without response and they are the hope of the South for the competition. Fulham did not do so well in the replay at Manchester, Turnbull (two) and Halse scoring for the United without response.

IN GENERAL.

The inter 'Varsity hockey match on Wednesday proved a big surprise, Oxford winning by 3 goals to 1.

Jesus College finished head of the river in the Cambridge 'Varsity bumping races and Magdalen hold a like position at the sister University.

English motor-cyclists virtually swept the board of prizes at a recent combined speed and hill climbing test near Paris.

Cambridge University golfers lost to Stoke Poges on Saturday by 5 1-2 to 4 1-2, but Oxford beat Mid Surrey by 5 1-2 to 4 1-2.

Owing to an injury to his hand, A. F. Wilding was forced to withdraw from the championship of the Riviera (lawn tennis) of which he was the holder.

The tenth annual hockey match between Scotland and Wales was decided at St. Andrew when the Welshmen surprised the home players by drawing—two goals all.

O. E. Eglington of Norwich won the five miles amateur roller skating championship at Earl's Court (London) on Saturday, L. Meredith the holder, being an absentee.

A pike of 36lbs. in weight is a rare capture now-a-days, but one of that weight was caught by Mr. J. Birch at Barrow-on-Sour, Leicestershire a few days ago.

Home criketers are yet hopeful that the trouble between the Board of Control and the leading Australian players will be adjusted. A triangular tournament without Messrs. Trumper, Hill, Ransford Armstrong, Carter and Cotter will be like Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark.

CALCUTTA TOWN PLANNING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

At a meeting of the sub-committee of the Calcutta Corporation yesterday a letter from the Government was considered. The letter stated that the price of the land which the Corporation had asked them was valued at Rs. 1,06,765 by the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector and that the Government was not prepared to give any undertaking to provide any assistance to the creation of a park until the full scheme had been presented. It was decided that plans and estimates be prepared and sent to the Calcutta Improvement Trust with the request that the scheme be included in the Trust's operations. The question of the architectural features of buildings was considered and it was decided to take legal opinion as to whether the Corporation had any jurisdiction over the height of buildings except so far as they controlled all the road angles.

The *Pioneer* says that coal traffic to Upper India carried by the grand chord of the East Indian Railway has become so great that the question of doubling the track is now being considered.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on March 18th that Mr Bentinck the Political Officer with the Dihong exploration party is reported to have reached Perong ont he 17th March. Cables for the Sirpo bridge have arrived and have been put up. The road is now practically finished. The weather is very hazy.

ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL RIVALRY.

MOMENTOUS STATEMENT BY MR. CHURCHILL.

England's New Standard of Ship-building.

SIXTY PER CENT. ABOVE THAT OF GERMANY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Continuing his speech on the Naval Estimates, Mr. Winston Churchill said that if all the Dreadnoughts in the world were sunk to-morrow, our naval superiority would be far greater than it was to-day. Pre-Dreadnought vessels would come out and play an important part. The Government were therefore keeping such vessels in reserve, and arrangements were being perfected by the War Staff to bring them into commission at the sixth, ninth or twelfth month of a war. All this must be considered in judging the standards of the new construction, which was appopriate to our needs. It was very easy to make a rapid increase in new construction, so long as they were not burdened by the expense of maintaining a great establishment. Our German neighbours had not yet begun to feel the weight of maintaining year after year a gigantic naval service. These charges matured slowly but remorselessly.

It was wasteful to build a ship for the British Navy a day before it was wanted. Up to the time the contract was definitely assigned, a battleship was the heir of all the expanding naval science of the world. What he would call "the more the merrier" policy was as harmful to efficiency as economy.

Having thus reviewed existing naval resources, Mr. Churchill said he was not prepared to recommend the House at present to adopt a two keels to one standard in new construction against Germany. The time might come when it would be necessary, but it was not necessary now.

Standard of Construction.

Mr. Churchill here discussed the changes in the situation, which the passage of time and the rise of the Navy of a single Power to first place on the Continent had effected, and rendered the two-Power standard inapplicable and inadequate. The actual standard in new construction, which the Admiralty had followed in recent y ars, had been 60 per cent. superiority in battleships and Dreadnought cruisers, compared with the German Navy as fixed by the existing Fleet Law. If Germany were to adhere to her existing law, the Government believed that the standard would in the absence of any unexpected development in other countries, continue to be a convenient guide to work by for the next four or five years. Further than this it was idle to speculate. As however our pre-Dreadnought vessels gradually declined in relative fighting value, our ratio of new construction would have to rise above the 60 per cent. standard. Every addition, which Germany might make to the number of new ships each year, must accelerate the decline in the relative fighting value of our pre-Dreadnoughts, and therefore required special measures on our part now.

Applying the standard just explained to the existing German Navy Law, it would appear to be necessary to construct four ships and three Dreadnought ships, alternately during the next six years. That was the least that would maintain the 60 per cent. standard, and that was what the Admiralty had in its mind, when it framed the Estimates now presented to Parliament.

Plain Statement to Germany.

"If we are now," Mr. Churchill continued, "as it would seem to be, confronted with an addition to the German new construction of two ships in these six years, we should propose to meet that addition upon a higher ratio of superiority by laying down four additional ships within the same period, spreading them, however, conveniently over the six years. Let me make it clear, however, that any retardation or reduction in German construction will, within certain limits, be promptly followed as soon as it is apparent by large and fully proportionate reductions. For instance, if Germany liked to drop out any one, or even two from her annual quotas and keep her money in her own pocket for the employment of her own people and the development of her own prosperity, we would at once, in the absence of any dangerous development elsewhere, drop out our corresponding quota and all slowing down on the part of Germany would be accompanied, naturally on our larger scale, by us within certain limits, because we have to consider to some extent the building of other Powers.

But take next year, 1913. Germany provides for three ships and Britain for five. Supposing we were both to take a holiday for a year, to introduce blank pages in the book of national mistrust. Supposing Germany were to build no ships in that year, she would be able to save herself six or seven millions sterling. But that is not all. We should not, in the ordinary course, begin our ships till she had started hers. The three ships that she did not build would automatically wipe out no less than five potential British super-Dreadnoughts, which is more than they could hope to do in actual war. As to indirect results, even from a single year they simply cannot be measured, not only to the great brother nations but to all the world of toiling men. They would be immeasurable in their hope and brightness.

"This is our position, that the Germans will be no gainers in naval power by any increases they may make and no losers, from the basis I have laid down, by any diminutions. Here then is a perfectly plain plan and arrangement by which, without any diplomatic negotiations, without any bargaining, without the slightest restriction upon the sovereign freedom of either Power, this keen and costly naval rivalry can be at any time abated. It is better, I am sure, to put it quite frankly and simply for the Parliament and the people to judge.

Oil-Fuel Problem.

Mr. Churchill then explained the new policy of building small cruisers, which would be the eyes and ears of the Fleet by day and night. They would be strong enough and fast enough to overhaul and cut down any destroyers.

He next discussed the perplexing problem of oil-fuel, which was incontestably superior to coal. But, he asked, could we make sure of getting full supplies of oil at reasonable prices in time of peace, and without restriction in time of war? Could we accumulate and store a reserve sufficient for our ever-growing requirements, properly protected both from aeroplane attack and *sabotage*?

After laying emphasis on the shipbuilding resources of the country and referring to the increase of men for which the Government was asking, Mr. Churchill said, "We ask Parliament to assent to large margins of safety. We stand as a nation upon the defensive. Is it conceivable that we should make a surprise attack upon Germany or any other European Power? Apart altogether from the moral aspect of such conduct, what would be the use of it? We have no means of following up such an attack even if it were successful, and no means of bringing the war to a speedy conclusion. Therefore we are relegated to the defensive. It is necessary for us to be able to meet at our average moment the naval force of any attacking power at its selected moment.

Moreover the consequences of defeat at sea to us are so much greater than they would be to Germany or France. We are fed from the sea. We are an unarmed people, and are the only Power in Europe that has not got a large army. We cannot menace the independence or vital interests of any great continental state. It is not our wish to do so, but even if it were, it would not be within our power. It is these facts, which justify British naval supremacy in the face of the world. If ever any single nation were able to back the strongest fleet with an overwhelming army, the whole world would be in jeopardy and catastrophe would swiftly occur."

"When we consider the strength of our navy we are not thinking of our commerce, but of our freedom. It is not a matter of our trade, but of our lives. Nothing can make us absolutely safe. We must never conduct our affairs so that the navy of any Power shall be able to engage us at any moment with any reasonable prospect of success. If this is insular arrogance it is also the first condition of our existence."

New Organisation.

Mr. Churchill next went on to announce in considerable detail a complete recasting of the organisation of the Fleet. Under the new organisation the ships available for home defence would be divided into First, Second and Third Fleets, comprising eight battle squadrons of eight ships each, together with their attendant cruiser squadrons, flotillas and all auxiliaries. Each of these Fleets would represent, a distinct administrative status and standard of commission.

The First Fleet would comprise four battle squadrons of fully-commissioned ships together with one fleet flag-ship. Three of these battle squadrons would have their bases at Home ports and the fourth upon Gibraltar. The second Fleet would be composed of two battle squadrons upon an active basis. The Third Fleet would also comprise two battle squadrons with nucleus crews.

"We can thus assemble if necessary sixty-five battleships as compared with thirty-eight of the next strongest naval power. Torpedo-boat flotillas will be placed under the command of a special admiral called the Admiral of Patrols, whose business will be to protect the coasts from minor raids, while the Battle Fleet is defending against the enemy.

Mr. Churchill emphasised the necessity of augmenting substantially the list of lieutenants. Mr. Churchill announced his intention to promote about one hundred younger warrant officers to a rank equivalent to sub-lieutenants, and to give commissions to senior midshipmen.

He concluded by dilating upon the strange spectacle of the nations of the world devoting their wealth, manhood and science to the production of gigantic military machinery, which was obsolescent as soon as it was created, draining their coffers and stinting the needs of the people. The most hopeful interpretation of this strange phenomenon was that these rivalries were modern substitutes for the actual wars of earlier ages, just as credit transactions had superseded cash payments.

"Still we live in an age of incipient violence and deep-seated unrest. The utility of war may be an illusion, but war itself is no illusion. The Admiralty must confine itself to the simple duty of making quite sure that our Island and people will come safely through whatever time brings forth."

Mr. Lee heartily approved Mr. Churchill's speech. The only doubt was whether the bare minimum consistent with full security was being provided now.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

In the House of Commons' debate yesterday, Lord Charles Beresford criticized the omission to defend the trade routes. His lordship said it was a mistake to use provocative language to Germany. We were always "niggling" at Germany, instead of attending to Imperial Defence.

Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke moved for the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the pay and pensions of those employed in the dockyards.

Dr. Macnamara defended the treatment of the men.

The amendment was defeated by 202 to 156.

Press Comment.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

Comments on Mr. Churchill's speech on the Naval Estimates agree as to the gravity of his statement, but differ as to the wisdom of his references to Germany.

The *Times* says it is the best exposition of naval policy since 1889, and will do much to raise Mr. Churchill in the esteem of his countrymen.

The *Daily Telegraph* says the speech is brimful of courage and resource. It must convince the Empire that it is confronted by a grave crisis.

The *Daily Mail* says Mr. Churchill is assured of the enthusiastic support of the nation.

The *Morning Post* doubts the wisdom of the appeal to Germany who may be stimulated by it to increase her pace.

The *Standard* says that Mr. Churchill is overdoing the role of the patriotic Englishman. The statement is almost a threat.

The *Daily Chronicle* describes the statement as direct and business-like and in no way provocative.

The *Daily News* asks if this grave speech is an answer to the question "what was the result of Lord Haldane's mission".

SITUATION AT LINGAH.

Further Statement in House of Commons.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Mr. F. D. Acland, replying to Mr. Mitchell-Thomson with reference to the situation at Lingah, said the raiders were estimated to number 2,400. In addition to 150 sepoys landed to reinforce the consular guard recently, a naval brigade is ready to land in case of need.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Bradford City and Barnsley met again to-day at Leeds, to decide their tie in the fourth round of the English Cup competition. As on previous occasions there was no score.

Extra time could not be played, owing to the spectators having encroached on the field of play.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Miners Bill to be Passed Speedily.

LITTLE EFFECT IN LANCASHIRE

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Mr. Asquith to-day announced that he would introduce the Coal-Miners' Bill to-morrow. The second reading would take place on Wednesday. The proceedings in the House of Commons would conclude on Thursday, the Bill would be sent to the House of Lords on Thursday, and the Royal assent would be secured on Saturday.

He said he would defer his statement as to the position until to-morrow. The Government considered it serious and imperative that the Bill should be passed as early as possible.

Mr. Bonar Law considered that, serious as the crisis was, the Bill was also serious, and required adequate discussion.

Mr. Asquith said he hoped to arrange for that.

Owing to the strike, it is doubtful if the Lincoln and Liverpool race-meetings will be held. Railway facilities are at a minimum and owners are afraid to risk their horses.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The *Times* this morning says the strike has had no very ill effect in the Lancashire cotton districts. Not a single mill has stopped running, and in Blackburn and the neighbourhood the stocks of coal are sufficient to keep the mills running for a month longer.

A number of miners' leaders made speeches yesterday evening. The most hopeful of them stated that it would be at least a fortnight before the resumption of work was possible, and that a ballot of the miners would probably be necessary.

Several of the speeches were threatening in tone, and declared that if the Bill were unsatisfactory they would not hesitate to bring the country lower on its knees.

LATER.

It is stated that the Minimum Wages Bill will not enforce arbitration and will not contain compulsory powers of penalties.

It is announced that the Labour party will not oppose the Minimum Wages Bill at present, but will shape its attitude during the committee stage in consultation with the Miners Executive.

Mr. Walter Long, in a speech at Cambridge last night, warning the Government, said that the Opposition would zealously safeguard the interests of the employers.

The strike is stagnant in Westphalia, many miners have struck in Saxony, Honover and Saar.

A strike is threatened of colliers in Silesia.

The Miners Federation at Anzin has issued a manifesto calling all French miners to rise in sympathy with British comrades.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Italy's Reply to Powers' Aid at Mediation.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Reuter learns from a competent Italian source that the Italian reply to the Powers' enquiry regarding friendly mediation in the War is conciliatory in tone and calculated to facilitate further *pourparlers*.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 19.

It is understood that Italy's reply to enquiries from the Powers suggests that Turkey be not called upon to recognise the annexation of Tripoli, but that the Turkish troops shall be withdrawn from Northern Africa. It is considered certain that the Porte will not accede to the proposals.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

An Understanding Regarding Persia.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

Russian military movements in the Caucasus, which have excited some alarm in Europe, have been suspended, Turkey having given satisfactory assurances concerning the movements of her troops towards Persia.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Many Killed in Engine House.

NEW YORK, MARCH 19.

At least twenty-five have been killed by the explosion of a locomotive boiler in an engine house on the Southern Pacific Railway, at San Antonio. Many were also injured. The majority of the victims were strike-breakers.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The Government has announced in Parliament that Britain has not signed the protocol prolonging to the Sugar Convention, and is in no wise commtited to the Convention, but has given notice that it does not the object to increase in Russian exports during the continuance of the Convention.

GUN FOR AEROPLANES.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

Messrs. Vickers Maxim have invented a quick-firing gun, which is portable for use on aeroplanes.

THE MUSSOORIE TRAGEDY.

Comment on Outcome of Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 19.

Commenting on the Mussoorie Murder case the *Pioneer* says.—The somewhat mysterious death of Miss Garnet Orme had provoked much public comment. There were sinister rumours afloat long before deceased died and any disinclination on the part of the Crown to bring the matter to a decisive trial might be regarded, and justifiably so regarded, as a grave scandal, and it was as much to the interests of the accused if she were guiltless of the crime she was alleged to have committed, as it was to the Crown to have the character of the stories against her thoroughly tested in the calm atmosphere of a trial by jury. We express the hope that both Mussoorie and India may be spared in future the sensation of cases so mysterious and so unpleasant as this."

THE "OCEANA" DISASTER.

Ten Bodies of Victims Washed Ashore.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Ten bodies were washed ashore at Hastings and Newhaven to-day. They are apparently the bodies of the Rev. Mr. Leishman, his wife and infant, Mrs. Newbury, two other Englishmen and four lascars.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Owing to the wreck of the "Oceana," the P. and O. steamer "Malwa" which left London on March 8th, will proceed to Sydney, via Bombay, the passengers for India joining the vessel en route.

Operations to recover the specie on board the "Oceana" will begin to-morrow.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The Rev. Mr. Leishman, whose body is believed to be among those washed up at Hastings, accompanied the Naval Brigade to Pekin at the time of the Boxer Rebellion.

Captain Knox, of the Dublin Fusiliers, was on his way to Ahmednagar.

The Post Office announces that the mails which went down in the "Ocena" included registered correspondence and parcels for Gibraltar. A few bags of letters for Zanzibar and Bombay and the British warships at Aden and Singapore, and parcels for Egypt, Berbera, Aden and India.

[The Indian and Australian-bound passengers bound eastwards by the ill fated "Oceana" will embark on the s. s. "Malwa" at Tilbury Docks London. The "Malwa" which is bound for Australia will call at Bombay on the 12th proxime to land passengers bound for India.]

ASHE MURDER CASE.

Question of Powers of Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 19.

When the Full Bench of the High Court reassembled after luncheon yesterday, Mr. T. M. Krishnasami Iyer dealt with the provisions of the Police Act in so far as powers of investigation were concerned. If the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code were known to be taken as conferring powers they would go a long way to show that the duty which was intended to be conferred by Section 25 of the Police Act was not intended to confer any power on the police, but only to perform certain duties. The mere fact that a superior officer asked an ordinary police officer to do a particular act, which any other man under the Criminal Procedure Code would be entitled to do, by way of apprehending a person was not the power contemplated by Section 157. The power contemplated by that Section was an act done in the course of investigation which the person was legally competent to investigate.

The Inspector would be an investigating officer within the meaning of Section 551, Criminal Procedure Code, if he was appointed to any local area, but he was not so appointed.

Mr. Justice Wallis asked if the Government Order regarding the Criminal Investigation Department conferring power on the officers of the Department to assist the police generally throughout the presidency was not tantamount to appointing them to the whole area of the presidency.

Mr. Krishnasami Iyer replied that the order was not sufficient authority to investigate. That order dealt with relations between local affairs and the Criminal Investigation Department, and, until the members of that Department were appointed to a particular local area, they were to be regarded as no more than agents of the Deputy-Inspector-General of Police. Mr. Thomas gave evidence to the effect that Mr. Venkoba Rao, Deputy Superintendent, had been deputed to investigate the case. Mr. Veeraraghava Iyer was not mentioned by Mr. Thomas as one of the persons authorised to investigate the case. Besides the duties which the members of the C.I.D., could perform under the provisions of the Police Act, the Criminal Procedure Code conferred no powers on them to investigate cases unless appointed to any particular area.

Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim: "As a member of the C.I.D. he has powers to assist the police in the detection of crime."

Mr. Krishnasami Iyer replied that the power to assist did not include powers of investigation.

LORD CARMICHAEL.

Official Changes in Madras on His Departure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 19.

Captain the Hon. C. J. Annesley will act as Military Secretary to Sir Murray Hammick till the return from leave of Captain T. J. Torrie. The former will then either rejoin the staff of Lord Carmichael or go on leave. Major Gilbert, I.M.S., will act as Surgeon to Sir Murray Hammick.

Lord Carmichael leaves by the "Dufferin" on the 29th. The departure will be public and will take place from the Banqueting Hall.

Sir M. Hammick goes into the residence in Government House, Guindy, the same day where he will reside till the move of the Government to the hills about a week or so later.

Lord Carmichael will stay in Calcutta from 1st to 8th April and will go to Darjeeling on the 9th the arrival there being public.

Mr. W. R. Gourlay, I.C.S., will be Private Secretary to Lord Carmichael in Bengal.

Mr. A. Butterworth is not be able to return to Madras at present, but Mr. L. M. Wynch is expected to arrive on 30th April and act as Revenue Secretary. Meanwhile the Hon. Mr. L. Davidson will act as Revenue Secretary and Mr. T. B Moir as Local and Municipal Secretary.

FRONTIER UNREST.

Swats Refuse to Pay Land Revenue.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 19.

The *Pioneer* says:—There are rumours at Peshawar of fresh trouble between the Nawab of Dir and the tribesmen of Upper Swat, who have refused to pay their land revenue. The Swats have lately been purchasing a large number of old rifles, which Afghan traders have sold at prices far above their value.

COLONEL W. A. WATSON, C. I. E., officiating Quarter-Master-General in India, leaves Calcutta to-day, and makes a short tour visiting Saharanpur and Dehra Dun. He will arrive at Simla about the 30th instant.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Elementary Education Bill Thrown Out.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, Vice-President presiding, and the discussion was resumed on Mr. Gokhale's motion to refer the Elementary Education Bill to a Select Committee.

Mr. Muzarul Haque supported the motion. He said the Bill had been given almost unanimous support by Indian Mussulmans as a community. Indeed, the two great organisations the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference and the All-India Moslem League had gone a step further than had Mr. Gokhale in his Bill. His honorable friend Mr. Shafi had mentioned the names of several newspapers which, he said, had opposed the principle of compulsion. He would ask the hon'ble members if they had ever heard the names of those papers before. They were vernacular papers except one and the least said about that the better. On the other hand, the more influential Mussalman newspapers were in favour of it.

OPINION IN MADRAS.

Nawab Saiyed Mahamed supported Mr. Gokhale's motion. He said the measure had received a great deal of support in the country. As had been said by previous speakers the two great political organisations, the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League had passed resolutions in support of it. They in Madras at any rate were unanimously of opinion that a beginning, however moderate, should be made with compulsory education. He feared that the throwing out the Bill at this stage would counteract the effect of the speeches on education made by His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Excellency the Viceroy.

Mr. Subba Rao said the Bill had received support from all sections of the community. They must not be misled by the absence of clamour which was so characteristic of the West and he could tell them that in all his thirty years' experience of public life he had never known a measure which had aroused so much enthusiasm as had Mr. Gokhale's Bill.

The Secretary read a speech on behalf of the Maharajah of Partabgarh in which he said that the community he represented and men of experience who have had a knowledge of the facts, considered the measure premature. He could not, therefore, support the motion.

Mr. Jinnah supported the motion. He regretted very much that some of his countrymen were opposed to the Bill. It was their misfortune that there should be this difference of opinion, but he was glad to be able to say that the great majority were in favour of it. The Government were going at a jog-trot pace. They objected to Mr. Gokhale because he had shown that, at the pace they were going, it would take 175 years to get all the boys of school going age into the schools and over 600 years to get all the girls.

In conclusion Mr. Jinnah remarked he would ask the Government to find the money, and, if necessary tax the people to do so. By doing so they would raise the masses and remove a reproach which had existed too long. They would have the educated people with them. Therefore he would say let them do that and fear not.

STRONG ARGUMENT IN FAVOUR.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in supporting the motion said that he had recognised that the Government had done a great deal for education in the past, but a great deal yet remained to be done. It had been said that compulsion would create dissatisfaction, but he submitted that the facts did not support that view. Wherever schools had been opened they had been filled. It was argued that because students flocked to schools there was no need for compulsion. He thought that was a very strong argument in favour of compulsion. There was no danger of opposition from the people, for it was clear that the people at large appreciated the advantages of education. The real objection to the measure was the financial one, but the duty of the Government was to combat ignorance and money should be found wherewith to do so. No amount of expenditure ought to be begrudged to raise the masses from their ignorance.

The Raja of Dighapatiya, Mr. Bhurgri and Mr. S. Sinha supported the motion.

MR. SHARP'S SPEECH.

Mr. Sharp was the next speaker on the Government side and made a lengthy speech. He said:—"So much has been said about this Bill in the debate yesterday and to-day that little remains for me to say, though it will be necessary for me to comment on some figures which have been given. But first it is right that I should say a few words about this Bill from a purely professional point of view. From that point of view it is somewhat disappointing. Complaints have been made as to the vagueness of the facilities to be provided by Boards, but if we are to judge from Mr. Gokhale's utterances on September 2nd last and yesterday, I fear that those facilities would not be provided which would render education either worth giving or worth receiving. His speeches have contained no practical suggestion for the training of teachers; for inspection or for building. Mr. Gokhale has waived these considerations aside. Yet they are insistent. Even under present circumstances we are able to do but little for training. We have not the money to provide the facilities that we should like. It may be assumed there are in India about 120,000 primary teachers. If there are not, there ought to be. The wastage at 5 per cent. of this number would be 7,500 a year. The number of trained teachers annually turned out is but little over 4,500 and this figure contains teachers for English as well as for vernacular schools. What shall we do for teachers if a very sudden expansion takes place without due provision for their supply? Then again, there is the question of buildings. Mr. Gokhale commended the example of Japan and suggested that we should stoop to the use of verandahs. I am sorry to say that we already do so. I have seen numbers of schools held in verandahs of village houses and the result is that about 4 boys out of the 30 or more present are able to profit by the teachers instructions. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu has told us of the nice buildings of bamboo and grass which can be erected in Bengal. I know those nice buildings. When the sun shines it comes through the walls on to your book and probably through the roof on to your head. When the rain rains it also comes through the walls and you probably find yourself sitting in a puddle. I quite agree that grass and bamboo are useful materials and I don't hanker after any pucka palaces of the Public Works Department, but even modest buildings are not cheap. I have seen numbers of elementary schools built in Bengal Districts, but though I never employed the Public Works and always got it to people to build their own schools if possible and through the people who were interested in the matter and generally subscribed 100 or 150 rupees towards the cost. A decent house of bamboo and of grass which shall give reasonable shelter costs 500 or 600 rupees and of what use would such buildings be in the less temperate climate of other parts, such as the customs in North West.

Again Mr. Gokhale's estimate of 4 1-2 crores for boys in far too low. For other reasons the lower the state of the population that we reach the more must we pay. We shall have to pay for the enforcement of attendance if the scheme is to be effective we shall have to pay for books. We may have to pay for meals. Then the education of girls is more expensive than that of boys.

The complaint was that progress was slow, but it was not so slow as Mr. Gokhale had told them. Mr. Gokhale said the average annual increase in the last ten years in boys' schools had been 75,000 and in girls' 17,000. It was a pleasure to him to say that the increase in the last four years had averaged almost 240,000. Again he said they had 1.9 of the population at school. If they took all schools, and it was fair to do so, because many of them secondary schools included elementary instruction, they found that 2.5 of the total population was at school. Furthermore they had the difficulty of sexes and if they looked at boys alone then 4-2 per cent. of the total male population was at school. That was bringing them within measurable distance of the Phillipines and Baroda. Again two years ago Mr. Gokhale complained that the increase in the past quarter of a century in the public funds devoted to primary education was only 57 lakhs. In the past four years the increase was equivalent to nearly half the increase of the past 25 years.

MR. GOKHALE'S SPEECH IN REPLY.

Mr. Gokhale replying on the debate desired to express at the outset his great satisfaction at the concluding portion of the speech of the Member in charge of Education. Before dealing, however, with the controversial points in that speech he wished to say a few words about the speeches of the non-official members who had opposed the motion. He had no complaint to make of the views expressed by Sir Gauzadhar Chitnavis and Nawab Abdul Majid. They frankly did not believe in mass education. If they had the courage of their convictions they should propose the abolition of primary education altogether. When the Council remembered that under their rules they were that day considering only the principle of the Bill Mr. Gokhale was astonished at Mr. Dadabhoy opposing the motion. Only ten days before his friend had assured him that he would not only support the motion but he would do it strongly. With reference to the remarks of Mr. Shafi, Mr. Gokhale said that the Hon. Member had failed to realise that a Bill was not like the law of the Medes and the Persians or like Athene issuing from the head of Jove in full armour. The Hon Member's contention that under the Bill urban areas would be benefited at the expense of rural areas was based on a total misapprehension. Mr. Gokhale did not went the effort on a voluntary basis to be anywhere relieved because provisions was made to enable advanced areas to have recourse to compulsion. The provincial revenue at present devoted or that may be devoted in future to the spread of elementary education on the voluntary basis would not be drawn upon to finance compulsion. The money for that would come under his scheme from the exchequer of the Government of India.

Mr. Gokhale then proceeded to deal with the principal points in Sir H. Butler's speech. He welcomed the statement made by him that he would rejoice to see elementary education made free and compulsory in the country and that the Government of India were really working to compass that end. Mr. Gokhale was grateful to the Hon'ble Member for the terms of kindly appreciation in which he had spoken of work. He could not however understand what led the Hon'ble member to imagine that he did not appreciate the efforts which many officials were making to push on primary education. Of course he appreciated what was being done.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS.

But that need not prevent him from urging that the rate of progress should be much greater. Speaking of the reference which Mr. Gokhale had made to the letter of the Bombay Government Sir Harcourt asked them to remember that the Governor of Bombay was Sir Geoge Clarke who had done so much for primary education in his presidency. It was unnecessary for Mr. Gokhale to say that he had the greatest admiration for Sir George Clarke both personally for his remarkable qualities of head and heart and for the great services which he had rendered to the presidency in many directions, an admiration which he had expressed publicly on numerous occasions, and in dealing with the letter of the Bombay Government he was not saying anything about Sir George personally but about the manner in which the Bombay Government as a Provincial Government had expressed its views on the subject. He thought that even a great Provincial Government might show more courtesy to those who had the misfortuns to differ from its views. He would quote only one sentence. Speaking of the suggestion that elementary education should be free in the country the Bombay Covernment wrote: "Such a policy would be regarded as a triumph by a few persons who had shown no understanding of the educational question." Mr. Gokhole would respectfully pass on that description to the Government of India who had addressed the circular letter to Local Governments five years ago strongly advocating the abolition of fees, as also to the Hon. Member in charge of Education who had expressed himself yesterday practically as in favour of free education.

THE EXAMPLE OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

Speaking of the example from other countries the Hon. Member said that in England the provision for compulsory attendance followed 6 and 10 years after the provision for compulsory educational facilities. That was not correct. The Act of 1870 which provided for compulsory educational facilities also empowered local authorities to frame bye-laws for compelling the attendance of children as schools. The provision was however then only permissive as in the present Bill and it war made obligatory six and ten years later. In Japan if the main reliance was placed on persuasion they still had compulsion to fall back on behind persuasion and that made a great difference. In the Philippines Mr. Gokhale himself had stated that there was no State law of compulsion, but many Municipalities had issued local ordinances making education compulsory with the result that in 13 years they had a school attendance of 6 lakhs of children out of a total population of 7 1-2 millions as against less than 7 lakhs for Bombay with a total population of 25 millions and that after 60 years. The Hon. Member said that 60 per cent of the people of Ceylon are Buddhists, but that had religion to do with the question. If the Budhists had no caste neither had the Mahomedans in India. Finally as regards Baroda the figures for literacy for the whole population no doubt showed greater illiteracy in Baroda than in Broach or Surat. But compulsory education for the whole State was only five years old there and that could not remove the illiteracy of those who were beyond the school-going age five years ago. That with a smaller general spread of education the Gaikwar could introduce compulsion was an argument against those who wanted education to be much more largely spread before introducing compulsion in British territory. The Hon. Member had compared the figures for the whole Baroda State with those for one small British District. They should compare likes with likes. If they compared Navsari, the most advanced divison of Baroda with Broach they would find that the percentage of attendance to the total population in Navsari was 12-6 as against about 6 for Broach. The Hon. Member had said that the proportion for the whole State was 6·5. It was however 9·5 against 6·5 for Broach and with that larger proportion Baroda was sure to go ahead of Gujerat in a short time.

The Hon. Member had spoken of the necessity of a

HIGHER QUALITY OF TEACHING

and of first creating a supply of trained teachers. It was however interesting to note that the Governor of Bombay who had expressed similar views as regards the necessity of a higher quality of teaching and of first creating an adequate supply of trained teachers in a speech three years ago had recently issued a resolution on rural education which showed that for rural areas. His Excellency was prepared to dispense with those requirements and was content to spread education suited to the rural population through untrained teachers working on an aid basis. Mr. Gokhale had already shown that the contention that his scheme would divert money from backward areas to more advanced areas was based on a misapprehension and he would not therefore say no more on the subject. As regards the view that if legislation empowering compulsion was to be passed it should be passed by local legislatures. Mr. Gokhale has no objection to that if that would not absolve the Government of India from finding the Government's share of the money for meeting the cost. The recourses of Provincial Governments were much smaller than those of the Government of India and the cost of free and compulsory education whenever it comes would have to be largely borne by Imperial revenue. In conclusion Mr. Gokhale said that the whole question really concerned whether they were to take another century and possibly even more to have universal education in the land or whether they were to take the problem on the lines of the rest of the civilized world and reach the goal in 20 years or so. If the former they might continue on the voluntary basis; if the latter they must make a beginning without farther delay in introducing compulsion.

The motion was negatived by 38 against 13. The Bill is thus thrown out.

The Council adjourned to the 22nd inst.

SAD RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

An Indian Lady Killed Under a Train.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 19.

A very sad accident occurred at the Sukkur Railway Station on Sunday evening. An Indian lady convert, Miss Theopilus by name, was leaving Sukkur for the Punjab, but got in to the wrong train. She discovered her mistake just as the train was starting and in her hurry to get out lost her footing and fell under the wheels of the train. She was cut right across and was fearfully mangled death being instantaneous. She had a four-year old child with her in the carriage but fortunately the child escaped unhurt.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Public Meeting held in the Town Hall.

RELIEF METHODS APPROVED.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall in connection with the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund. A large number of people attended and his Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, presided.

The Sheriff read the requisition in response to which the meeting was convened asked them to select their Chairman.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chanbal, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Sir Balchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. Narotum Morarji Goculdas, Mr. Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas, Mr. H. A. Wadia, Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabulkar, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Dr. Ranade, the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves, the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, "Colonel" Blowers, Mr. W. S. Glazebrook; Mr. T. W. Birket, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Vassonji Khimji, Mr. D. E. Wacha.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta proposed that Sir George Clarke take the chair on this occasion. He said the audience must have observed that he had proposed that Sir George Clarke should take the chair for this reason that H. E. the Governor had done everything that lay in his power as ruler of the Presidency towards taking steps for alleviating the sufferings of men and animals owing to the famine. This day they asked him to preside over the meeting as the head of the society of this Presidency and they were all sure that he would display the same earnestness and energy in discharging his duties here as he had already done as Governor.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham seconded the proposition, which was carried amid acclamation.

His Excellency then took the chair. On rising to speak his Excellency was received with loud and prolonged cheering. His Excellency read an anonymous letter with which a currency note for Rs. 10 was enclosed as a contribution to the Famine Relief Fund, and in which the contributor invokad God's mercy on suffering men and animals. His Excellency remarked that this would very strongly appeal to every one present at the meeting.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Chairman addressing the meeting said:

Mr. Sheriff and Gentlemen.—We have come together in this public meeting for the best of all causes—that of endeavouring to alleviate distress and loss among our fellow men and women in the drought stricken portions of the Presidency. Perhaps may be useful if I attempt to give you a general idea of the scope and conditions of the prevailing scarcity followed by a statement of what has been and is being done by the various agencies which are ministering to the needs of the people. We shall thus be placed in a position to understand what further assistance is required and how best to apply it.

The rainfall of 1911 was seriously deficient throughout the Presidency, but especially in the five districts of Gujerat, the adjoining Native States and Kathiawar which received considerably less than half of the normal amount. As a result, crops almost completely failed in the Panch Mahals and in most parts of the Ahmedabad and Kaira districts while the north of the Broach district suffered from a failure of the late rains. In the Deccan most fortunately there were good late rains in October and November which saved the situation except in Ahmednagar District and in parts of West Khandesh, Poona, and Sholapur where the crops have yielded less than a four anna return. In East Khandesh, Nasik and Satara, the season has been bad, but relief measures will probably not be necessary. The Southern Maratha Country has also suffered, but distress exists only in a few tracts. Most fortunately the two proceeding seasons were good by which the resources of the cultivators were greatly helped. This happy circumstance, combined with the good late rains which fell locally, has saved us from a situation which might have been critical. Moreover in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country and also in Kathiawar, the characteristics of the agricultural classes have been changed by the sad experiences of the great famine of 1899-1900. The frequency of crop failure has taught the people the value of their labour and they have become accustomed to travel long distances to obtain employment. Most fortunately there has been a large demand for labour during this season, in the cotton tracts of Khandesh and Berar, in the irrigated areas of the Deccan, and in the many great public and private works which are now in progress. This new fluidity of labour is an important factor in famine times, and except possibly in Bijapur District, we may hope that no regular relief works under the famine code will be required in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country.

FODDER FAMINE.

For the most part, as the figures, I shall give latter will show, it is a fodder famine with which we have to deal. The only District in which human suffering threatened to become acute is the Panch Mahals where alone famine has been declared. Special difficulties arise in dealing with this District where the population is largely composed of aboriginal or unsettled tribes, who have no resources to fall back upon, who are unaccustomed to any regular work, and who will not readily camp at a distance from their villages. Test works have been opened in the Kaira District; but they have attracted few workers and it seems unlikely that famine will have to be declared in this District. In the Viramgam, Dholkha and Dhandhuka talukas of the Ahmedabad District it may be necessary to start regular relief works and Government are prepared to utilize the projected Viramgam-Sami Railway for the purpose. Test works have been opened in Bijapur District, but the attendance is extremely small.

In Kathiawar, the cultivators had enjoyed two exceptionally prosperous seasons with high prices for their produce; but the terrible lesson of 1899 had not been forgotten, and when the possibility of a failure of the rains presented itself even as early as July, the people showed promptitude in developing well cultivation and in constructing as many as 6780 new wells which have been the means of saving nearly 30,000 head of cattle. Famine has been already declared in a few Native States where about 3000 persons are employed on regular relief works, while test works with about 5000 workers, have been started in Kathiawar and in Palanpur and Rewa Kantha. Human distress has not as yet been severely felt and less than 3000 persons are receiving gratuitous relief in Native States, but the lack of fodder is acute, and Kathiawar will certainly need more assistance as the time passes.

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the Panch Mahals and the remainder for the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts. For the Panch Mahals, a supply of 40 lakhs has been provided by the Collector additional to the operations of Government. The facts that in Gujerat most of the cattle are stall-fed and that it is not the custom to store fodder have added greatly to the present needs. Perhaps there is here a lesson which adversity may teach us. The Government grass is being supplied to cultivators at a uniform rate of Rs. 12 per 1,000lbs. except in Kaira and Ahmedabad where the rate is Rs. 12 1-2. These rates are considerably less than those charged by private dealers and much less than the cost price to Government. Government have also helped cattle owners to transport about 15,000 cows from the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts to the Surat Dangs, and 20,000 head, mainly from Talukdari villages have been sent to the Gir forests in Junagadh. Cattle kitchens have been established by the Collector of Ahmedabad which, as I can personally testify, are doing very good work. By giving free grazing, liberal grants of tagai for well irrigation, special allotments for improving water supply, and grain compensation to Government servants in 17 out of 25 Districts of the Presidency including Sind, Government have endeavoured to meet other requirements arising from the situation. The concession of railway rates for grass at less than half of the normal freight charge is a boon which has been to some extent discounted by the inability of the Railways to handle the fodder traffic as rapidly as the necessity demanded. The operations both of Government and of private agencies have thus been hampered, and it is natural that there should be complaints. I can assure this Meeting that the Railway Companies, to which we have strongly appealed, have done their best; but, partly by reason of shortage of wagons, and partly in the case of the B. B. & C. I. on account of shortage of water for the engines, their transporting power has not proved equal to the occasion. I believe that conditions are distinctly improving; but we may note the fact that in India concurrent demands upon the railways for which their equipment is not adequate may easily arise.

SCARCITY DEALT WITH PROMPTLY.

From what I have said, you will I am sure feel that we have dealt with the prevailing scarcity with promptitude and a deep sense of our responsibilities to the people. Yet there is work to be done for which Government Agency is not perhaps best suited, and I turn with pleasure to the activities of private philanthropists. The Bombay General Famine Relief Fund was started on the 30th October last and it has collected Rs. 1,34,754. The Managing Committee found that the most pressing need was to save cattle and it has expended Rs. 1,46,900 in the purchase of 113 lakhs of pounds of fodder. The difficulty of securing railway transport has been severely felt and has hampered the work of the Committee. In consequence local fodder at higher cost has been utilized to some extent; but the centres of such supply are few and the Committee find that the cry for more fodder and for more money to buy dear fodder is growing. Human relief has not yet been required on a large scale; but a sum of Rs. 20,000 has been allocated mainly to meet the needs of Purdanashin women the old, and decrepit and those whose customs forbid them to go to relief works. In distributing this form of relief in Palanpur State and Agency, four Lady votanteers have given valuable assistance in seeking out Purdanashin women and their children. Members of the Servants of India Society have also worked with admirable zeal, purchasing nearly 75,00,000 lbs. collecting funds in Northern India Amounting to more than Rs. 14,000 and organizing means of distribution through the agency of local Committees.

Other corporate bodies in Bombay have contributed Rs. 2 1-2 lakhs and there have been private subscriptions of considerable amount which have gone to the affected districts. The Indian Peoples' Famine Trust at Calcutta has generously forwarded Rs. 1 lakh, and the Sheriff's Anna Fund has reached about Rs. 38,000. The General Secretary states that the Managing Committee of the Central Famine Relief Fund, has now practically expended all its resources and is in pressing need of further assistance; but I believe that already contributions have begun to come in and I have this morning received Rs. 500 from a kind friend which I shall hand to the Committee.

VARIOUS CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Wadia Trustees, with whom I have been in frequent communication, applied to Government in September to be allowed to utilize for the preservation of cattle the sum of Rs. 15,000 which they had generously promised to place at our disposal annually for Veterinary services, and later they set apart Rs. 1 lakh for charitable relief, utilizing the help of the Servants of India to obtain information as regards the Districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Panch Mahals and later, Kathiawar. The Commissioners and Collectors, the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar and the Political Agents of Halar and Jhalawar Prants gave them willing help and guidance. The Trustees were anxious to prevent over-lapping of effort and to supplement the work of Government where it was possible. They realized fully that promiscuous relief was undesirable and that healthy and useful cattle must be the first object of their aid. They, therefore, undertook to save 1000 plough bullocks in Kathiawar and to support the cattle kitchens, where useful cattle only are received, in Gujerat. In all they have secured nearly 168 lakhs of pounds of fodder at a cost of Rs. 1,09,250 which they have distributed partly free (71 1-4 lakhs of pounds) and partly as cheap grass (77 3-4 lakhs) in Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals and Kathiawar. In addition they have allotted 8 lakhs of pounds as cheap fodder to the Co-operative Credit Societies in these three British Districts. The effect of these operations supplementing those of Government, has been to keep down the local prices of fodder materially and this has been an indirect gain of much importance The Trustees have so far mainly confined their efforts to the saving of cattle, but they have supplied clothing for the poor people on relief works in the Panch Mahals and Kathiawar, and in co-operation with the officers of the Salvation Army they have provided wells in places which were suffering from want of water and also meals for poor children. They inform me that "no information could be more reliable and no Agency more honest" than that of the Salvation Army, which I can well understand from my knowledgeof that admirably organized body.

In Kathiawar more than Rs. 35,000 have been collected locally. At present human relief has not become urgent, and efforts have been concentrated upon the cattle. A strong Committee with the Agent to the Governor as President has been appointed at Rajkot to administer any charitable funds that may become available. The Administrator of Junagadh has worked strenuously and with marked success in obtaining fodder from the Gir Forest, where he is now employing 1,300 men; but this supply must shortly cease. In Kathiawar generally, I believe that the situation is well in hand, but I fear that a considerable loss of cattle is inevitable. Here also, as elsewhere, we cannot feel sure that human distress will not develope somewhat rapidly before the monsoon.

IDEA OF THE OPERATIONS.

From this statement of facts and figures you will have gathered a general idea of what has been and is being done and you will realize that the Central Fund urgently needs assistance. The number of cattle that can be saved is really a question of money and transport. We have still 4 months to face before fodder in large quantities can grow in the affected districts. As regards transport, the facilities are improving; but probably about 1 1-2 million head of cattle are wholly or partly dependent upon such help as can be provided, and a large portion of these animals are supremely valuable to the cultivators. Human needs, which appeal most strongly to our hearts, are much more difficult to estimate and in certain cases to relieve. Relief works which Government are ready to start the instant they are required can effectively deal with want of a certain kind; but we all know that there are classes which may derive no benefit from these measures, which are difficult to reach and which may suffer in silence. The good lady workers, who have investigated such cases, report that in one Thana out of 123 persons relieved, there were more than 50 widows over 55 years old, and 14 of them were blind widows with children dependent on them. They say that: "In many cases we found that the condition of women was utterly destitute, partly owing to their age and condition of life." And they add "What struck us was the unwillingness of the women to receive our help and it was after much inducement and assurance that the help given to them would not be made known to the other villagers that they accepted our assistance." Those few words speak volumes. They indicate desperate needs, which Government agency may never reach. They clearly point out a direction in which philanthropy can be blessed, and they will I am certain appeal powerfully to this Meeting. The situation with which we are trying to cope has produced harmonious co-operation among the workers, official and non-official, who have realized that there is room for all and that they have need of each other. This is a happy circumstance and it is also a guarantee that the funds which may be placed at the disposal of the Bombay General Committee will be spent with a minimum of waste. I hope that I have not detained you too long. Among the many generous and warm-hearted citizens of Bombay it is only necessary to let a public need be well understood, and one can securely count upon strong support. This Meeting will shed light upon the needs that exist and that must come. I have no doubt that funds will be forthcoming to put fresh vigour into a work of mercy, to carry new hope to the afflicted people, and to emphasize the growing sense of brotherhood which is slowly but certainly transforming the life of India. (Loud applause.)

OPERATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Purshotumdas Thakordas, Honorary General Secretary of Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund read a report of the operation of the Managing Committee which stated that:—Towards the end of last October when the inhabitants of North Gujerat, Kathiawar and Cutch gave up all hopes of the rains, a large number of people from the famine stricken areas came to Bombay to collect subscriptions for the preservation of cattle in their districts. Several lists went round and within a month it was felt by many of the leading citizens of Bombay that the formation of a Central Committee in Bombay for the collection of funds for the organization and distribution of relief was very desirable. About fifty leading gentlemen of the different committees met together and the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund was started on the 30th October 1911. Owing to the Royal Visit festivities and the Delhi Durbar the work of collection was delayed in a measure; but this time at the disposal of the Committee was, however, utilized in getting in touch with the officials on the spot and in securing fodder which has since then risen in prices nearly 15 to 20 per cent. and in some cases by 50 per cent. The printed appeal issued by this Fund fully states the objects and the lines on which relief was contemplated and is now being given. Uptill now the Committee have collected Rs. 1,92,357-3-3 and bought 1,13,00,000 lbs. of fodder costing Rs. 1,46,900. The concession given by Government in freight charges of fodder to the affected areas has proved a veritable boon to the suffering cattle by greatly reducing carriage charges; but it is to be deeply regretted, that, owing to extraordinary pressure on the Railway Traffic, due to causes some of which were unforeseen, it has not been possible to fully avail of this boon till now. In some cases it has been most touching to find, that, in spite of people having the fodder ready at one end the cattle at the other end are literally starving for same, the connecting link viz. the Railway Line not being available for service. And this most painful delay has caused much deterioration among the cattle concerned. It is only fair to the Railway Company to mention here that they have always been sympathetic in their treatment of famine traffic, and have shown their willingness to help the situation without seriously dislocating their normal traffic. In view of this difficulty in the carriage of fodder, the Managing Committee of this Fund have wherever, available, utilized, even though at a little higher cost fodder on the spot; such centres, however, have been few and the cry for more fodder, and for more money to buy dear fodder with, is growing day by day. Out of Rs. 1,34,705 voted till now for cattle relief Rs. 25,000 have been granted for purchase of cattle to the Talukdari Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad, and Rs. 10,000 have been remitted to the Political Agent, Palanpur, for purchase of fodder in his Thanas, which are very distant from the Railway Line and where fodder is yet available. For the rest of Rs. 1,00,000 whenever a grant is voted, the officers in charge call for equivalant of the grant in hay. In the words of Captain Meek, of the poor people, who cannot afford to buy it and who helplessly watch in horror an awful death slowly and silently eat away the lives of their dumb and uncomplaining companions Political Agent, Gohilwad "Grass-grass-grass is the forbid cry.

As said above, the Managing Committee have till 16th March voted Rs. 1,34,705 to cattle relief; but in view of 15,00,000 cattle having been affected in the famine stricken area, the relief afforded by this Fund till now cannot be much. It is also to be borne in mind that the work of keeping up the cattle has to be continued for the next four months at least, taking the next monsoon to be a normal one. As to human relief although the pinch has not yet been very acute, it is feared generally that it is likely to show itself in the near future and increase in intensity as we approach the monsoon.

Purdanashin women, the old, aged and decrepit and those whom custom forbids to work on the relief works have been the special care of the Managing Committee; and the sum of Rs. 22,350 which has been voted out till now for human relief, has been devoted to the relief of such principally. Four lady volunteers headed by Mrs. Ramabai Ranade of Poona toured in some parts of the Palanpur Agency and State and have done very useful work in distributing relief to Purdanashin women and their children particularly.

DISTRIBUTING AGENCIES.

In the work of distribution members of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Servants of India Society headed by Mr. G. K. Devdhar have played a most important part. They have been exceptionally serviceable to the Committee in purchasing fodder to the extent of nearly 75,00,000 lbs. of good quality at cheap rates; besides, the most humane and self-sacrificing manner in which they have been working in organizing the distribution of relief mostly through Local Committees—to say nothing of the collection of funds (contributions through them would amount to nearly Rs. 14,000 from U. P., Punjab, etc., entitle them to the best thanks of this Managing Committee and of the Public at large. Native States.—A major portion of the affected areas is under the Native States and relief in certain cases is necessary and has been given to the people there. The Managing Committee of this Fund, however, require that before help from this Fund is applied for, the States responsible for the necessary measures of relief have done their best for the relief of the suffering cattle and the poor. This Fund is devoted principally to the care and upkeep of cattle that are useful and valuable and that constitute the only capital of the agricultural population and on the preservation of which the future of the ryot in the coming monsoon depends. Though large grants have been sent out direct from Bombay to mitigate famine distress, still the specific purpose of this Fund viz. the supplementing of official aid by non-official relief through non-official agency has been fully recognized as will be seen from the following handsome contributions received which the Managing Committee desire particularly to note:—(1) Indian People's Famine Fund Trust, Calcutta, Rs. 1,00,000, (2) Social Service League (House to house collection), Rs. 14,100, (3) Mr. Ishharam S. Desai, Proprietor and Editor of the Gujerati (One anna Fund) Rs. 7,000, (4) Mrs. Jamanabai N. Sakhai's Collections Rs. 2,000, (5) Balance of the Fund for feeding the poor on the occasion of the Royal Visit, (through Messrs Inglis and Ratansey Moolji Rs. 3,000. Besides this, Rs. 11,000 have been received from charitable disposed persons in Northern India up to Peshawar and the Managing Committee takes this opportunity of thanking all contributors who have generously offered their money for help in the affected areas.

The Committee are aware of the several calls that have lately been made on the public of Bombay for charity. The affected areas lie closest to Bombay and after having watched the utility of their operations during the last three months, the Committee are fully satisfied as to the need of their help and also as to the good being done by same. They, therefore beg to appeal to the public for more funds and in making this appeal the Committee are fully satisfied that they will be able to justify the confidence which the public have been pleased to place in them till now and which they hope will be continued for next four months. I shall only add in conclusion in the words of a painstaking and symphathetic official from Kathiawar that "If help be given, I pray it be given immediately, as the present position is critical." Total contributions up to Rs. 16-3; Rs. 1,92,357-3-3; Purchases of hay lbs. 1,13,00,000; Despatches of hay. lbs. 40,00,000; These followed the detailed statement of grants.

RELIEF METHODS APPROVED.

Mr. H. A. Wadia moved the first resolution which was as follows:—"That this meeting recognizes the growing necessity for adequately helping the objects for which the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund has been started and approves of the method of relief adopted by the Committee.

In moving the above resolution Mr. Wadia observed that the extent of the distress which the Committee were striving to meet was not fully realised by those outside the Famine Districts. Only last Friday he went to a gentleman well known for his large charitable deeds and demanded Rs. 5,000 as a contribution from him to the Famine Relief Fund, but he only paid a paltry sum of Rs. 500 remarking that there was no famine and that matters were exaggerated. Thus the extent of the distress and the greater distress impending was not properly realised. The facts and figures to be given out at the proceedings of that meeting and the personal observations of some of the speakers he hoped, would tend to give an idea of the extent of the distress. The objects of the relief was primarily the preservation of the cattle and the mitigation of the sufferings of the poor and the destitute. The question of cattle relief had during the last few months become one of the greatest urgency. His Excellency had already told them that about fifty lakhs of head of cattle had been overtaken by scarcity. This scarcity was felt principally in Ahmedabad and Gujarat, and the Panch Mahals. But the same was felt in Kathiawad, and Bewakantha and Mahikantha Agencies and many other districts and the extent of the distress could be readily understood when he told them that the preservation of the whole number of cattle in the distressed districts required seven and-a-half crores of rupees. But all that the Committee had been able to gather was not even one and-a-half lakhs. He was sure that the Committee would be able to secure further and greater assistance from the well-known charitable citizens of Bombay. They needed still greater and more generous support because the fund at the disposal of the Committee was very meagre. They also expected and demanded help from places outside the Presidency because only Bombay Presidency was suffering from the distress of scarcity and the other parts of the country were fortunate and there had been a good deal of prosperity. The organization created by the committee was to co-operate with Government officers who, it was Mr. Wadia's glad and grateful duty to say were striving their utmost for the purpose of relieving the distress. Their work was to co-operate with the excellent servants of Government and Members of the Servants of India, an Institute started by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale who had disinterestedly devoted his life to the cause of his country and the people. The officers of the Salvatiou Army, Mrs. Ramabai Ranade and her co-workers and the young men who with the motive of helping the suffering cattle and the destitude in the famine districts all had done most admirable work and rendered most valuable service. He regretted that the fodder lying in the railway yard could not be carried to the afflicted parts where starving but he hoped their voice would not reach Government ear and the railways would help them in their operations of relief.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim seconding the resolution said they all approved of the methods adopted by the Committee to alleviate the distress in famine-striken districts.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldass supported the resolution, observing that the time had now come when all must contribute towards the Funds.

Mrs. Jamnabai Sakai further supporting the resolution appealed to every man and woman to contribute his and her mite towards the funds.

Col. Blowers further supporting the resolution said—"It is my privilege to occupy the position of Leader of the Salvation Army in Gujerat, and the Panch Mahals, and as such I have the oversight of between five and six hundred villages in which the S.A. operates, in this famine affected areas and by virtue of the position I am brought closely in contact with the people, and have considerable first hand knowledge of the present position relative to famine, and because of this fact, I believe it is expected that I should this evening not only support the resolution before the Meeting but make some direct reference to the cause which this meeting has met to consider. I would state, and very emphatically state, that I consider the representations made regarding the famine to have been under, rather than overstated—in fact as far as cattle are concerned, it would be difficult to paint the picture too black, and I fear the real facts, and the amount of suffering will never be fully known, especially to those who do not actually move among the people. I have just returned from a long tour in the Panch Mahals and the Kaira District, and I find the situation relative to the cattle daily growing worse, and I have no hesitancy in saying, hundreds of cattle, are dying daily—and thus the people and the country are losing one of their most valuable assets. This seems all the more distressing, when one remembers that in the districts almost adjoining the affected areas, there are great quantities of fodder, and yet owing to the railway difficulties and shortage of wagons even though to a considerable extent, money is available for fodder these difficulties seem to stand almost as an unsurpassable barrier between the living and the dead." To my certain knowledge there are over 80 lakhs of lbs. of fodder, bought and paid for, and laying within 150 miles of districts where cattle are dying for want of it and yet we cannot, owing to shortage of railway wagons, handle it.

I do earnestly pray that some further and immediate steps may be taken for the removal of this barrier, and that the Railway may in this serious crisis be able to fulfil its noble object, and the Government its purpose in being both a "protective and a preventative" agent, and thus mitigate the suffering and loss. The sights that I saw on my tour just concluded, of suffering and dying cattle, were harrowing beyond expression. In conclusion I would say the services of the organization of which I have the honour to belong, will if of any use, be gladly, placed at the disposal of the B. C. F. R. F.'

The resolution was put to the vote and carried by acclamation.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC OF INDIA.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong moved the following resolution:—'That this Meeting earnestly invites the people of this Presidency and also in India generally to give their liberal support to the Committee of the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund and to enable them to continue their work of organizing and distributing relief in the famine-stricken districts of north Guzerat, Kathiawar and Cutch.' In support of his resolution Mr. Armstrong said:—'This resolution or more correctly this invitation to subscribe to the Central Famine Fund follows naturally on the resolution that has just been agreed to, and in moving it I would specially call attention to the object of the resolution which is to enable the Committee to continue the work of organizing and distributing relief in the famine districts. When I tell you that only a week ago the Committee had come to the end of their resources you will understand how very urgent the present need is. If it had not been that a telegram was received on Monday evening last week from Calcutta advising that the Trustees of the People's Famine Fund had most generously voted a second donation of Rs. 50,000 the work of the Committee of the Central Famine Fund in Bombay would have come almost to a standstill. And if this should ever happen it would indeed be most unfortunate, for after having kept alive a large number of plough cattle for a period of four months or more it would indeed be disastrous if funds now failed and the good that has been done was thereby lost. The position, as we have already been told, is that help must be forthcoming for a further period of about four months during which time, so far as I can see, the fund can very well spend further two to three lakhs of rupees. The Bombay subscriptions so far, amount to just under a lack, and have not I think been as satisfactory as they should have been. In saying this I am not however overlooking for one moment the money that has been subscribed in other ways. Some large sums have undoubtedly been given and an effort has certainly been made to help and succour those who are in need. But more is still required and I am convinced in my own mind that it is advisable for those who desire to subscribe to send their contributions to the Honorary Secretary of this Fund by whom with the help of the Committee the money will be distributed under the most favourable conditions and to the best advantage. The work as you will have seen from the figures that have been published is mainly to keep alive the young and serviceable cattle, and to do this a very large amount of hay has been purchased. This hay is consigned to the Government official in the districts by whom it is received and weighed over and after such portion as may be required for free distribution has been taken, the remainder is sold to people who are known to have cattle at prices which it is known they can afford, a precaution being however that no more than one day's supply is sold at any one time to any one man. From a traders point of view it is extremely important that the cattle should be kept alive not only in British territory, but in the Native States. In British territory Government working under the provisions of the famine code are doing all they can to alleviate distress. You will have seen from the recent Budget that the amount falling on Imperial and provincial Revenues for this work direct and indirect, is over 60 lakhs of rupees, but a large sum is required for other purposes to supplement this and the charitable public are now therefore asked to subscribe. So far as human relief is concerned there are many who owing to age, caste, or to purdah restrictions are unable to go on relief works, and unless money is forthcoming far their needs the distress amongst them, more especially as time goes on, will undoubtedly be very great. A sum of Rs. 20,000 has already been given for this purpose. The principal amount so far voted is however for the relief and preservation of cattle and from a trade point of view this is most necessary. Although the money has gone largely to British territory, Native States have not been overlooked and during the next three months a larger sum will no doubt be voted to these latter. I appeal therefore to the charitable public in Bombay to help this fund. As everyone knows Bombay is largely interested in Guzerat, Kathiawar and Cutch. The ancestral homes and acres of many of those who live and work in Bombay are in these districts. Their friends and relatives are also there, and they themselves in many cases I imagine hope to retire there eventually, in fact nearly every man of means in Bombay and many others have important interests in these districts. It is therefore most appropriate that Bombay should be asked to subscribe liberally to this fund. From a business point of view there can be no doubt the whole district is a most important one and if the cattle are allowed to die, as happened a few years ago, the provinces will be put back for a long period of time and this must re-act unfavourably on the trade of this City. Although perhaps lately trade in Bombay has not been as good as it might have been, still in some directions at the present time there is considerable prosperity and I appeal to those wealthy millowners, many of whom are now again making money, to assist in this charitable and most necessary work. As regards the rest of India I appeal mainly on the ground of humanity with however this one point in addition that in the past when, as we all remember, there were serious famines in other parts of India, Bombay subscribed liberally for purposes of relief and is prepared to subscribe again in the same generous way to relieve a famine in any part of this great country. I hope this resolution will not only be passed unanimously but that it will bring to the fund a large amount of money sufficient to enable the work to be carried on until the next monsoon. Some of the letters received only the last few days from Political Agents and others are really most pathetic. The one cry apparently is grass and more grass for the cattle, sheep, and donkeys. Undoubtedly in some parts animals are even now dying from starvation and if we are to do our work thoroughly we must do it at once. I make this appeal therefore in full confidence that contributions will be quickly and generously given.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay seconding the resolution observed that it was a cause where all religions, all communities and all sections of a common empire and the heart of pity and heart of honour required them to help each other.

Mr. J. B. Petit supported the resolution.

Mr. Luxmibai Ranade further supporting the resolution appealed to Ladies to come forward and work in the cause of suffering humanity. She remarked that the upper and middle class ladies in Bombay could better employ their time in making a house-to-house collection in the city than idling it away in Gymkhanas. Mr. Wadia had said that one of his friends could hardly be brought to believe that there was famine in the Presidency. But what could they expect of a man like that who perhaps revelled in five different dishes at dinner. (Laughter)

Mr. Deodhar further supported the resolution which was carried unanimously.

Mr. N. S. Glazebrooke moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting votes its cordial thanks to the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust, Calcutta, for their generous help to the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund, and prays that such help will be continued while the necessity lasts for the relief."

Mr. N. S. Glazebrook proposed:—"That this meeting votes its cordial thanks to the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust, Calcutta, for their generous help to the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund, and prays that such help will be continued while the necessity lasts for the relief." "This is a resolution," he said, which I feel sure will meet with the support which it so thoroughly deserves, and you will agree with me it is only right we should show our gratitude to the Managing Board in Calcutta for the liberal grants they have so far sent to this fund. The first provision was Rs. 50,000, and it arrived at a time when this committee was just commencing operations. It enabled the committee to undertake some large contracts for hay which since then have all been delivered and distributed in the distressed districts. The second provision was also Rs.50,000 and came at a most opportune time. Our fund then was getting exhausted, and when the committee learned that this grant was coming from Calcutta they at once continued the work of buying more hay, which in due course will be transmitted to the distressed districts and will no doubt be gratefully received there. The question now is—When is the third grant coming?" The committee of management in Calcutta practically told as that if we could convince them that there is an urgent necessity for a further grant, and also—and more important—if we could also show them that the public of Bombay are doing their duty in attempting to relieve the distress in the famine districts, a further petition to the Calcutta Committee will be considered and they hope they will be able to send us something more. It seems to me, therefore, very necessary we should now keep our shoulder to the wheel. We have commenced well, and there is no occasion for us now to relax our efforts. Let us show our friends in Calcutta we are doing our best, and when they realise this I feel quite sure they will have little doubts in their minds that it is an urgent necessity and I trust a farther appeal to them will not be received in vain."

The resolution was seconded by Sir Cawasji Jehangir and supported by the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, and carried unanimously.

His Excellency the Governor then announced the following list of donations received:—

Miss F. D. Petit Rs. 5,000; Mr. Ratan J. Tata, Rs. 5,000; Proceeds of a Draft of £300 Rs. 4,456-7-8 from Indian Pearl Merchants of Paris. Sir Dorabji J. Tata, Kt. Rs. 1,500; Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co. Rs. 1,000; Messrs David Sassoon and Co., Ltd. Rs. 1,000; Mrs. Jamnabai N. Sakkai's Rs. 500 collection (3rd. instalment.)

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, seconded by Mr. T. W. Birkett, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Sheriff for convening the meeting.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves moved:—"That the best thanks of this meeting be tendered to His Excellency the Governor for his kindness in presiding at this meeting and for his great and constant interest in the work of the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund."

Mr. Greaves said he had a pleasing information to give. He was only a short time ago informed by the Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway that the whole of the Government fodder lying on the line at all the fodder stations would be taken to its destination before the end of April.

The resolution which was seconded by Mr. Dharamsey Morarji, Gokuldas, was carried by acclamation.

His Excellency in reply to the compliment said: Gentlemen, I am not quite sure whether I am a citizen of Bombay or not. It is a legal question that might perhaps take a long time for the High Court to decide. But I would say that I would just like to be a citizen (Applause) and as far as possible I shall not be absent from meetings of this sort. Sir Phirozeshah Mehta has drawn a distinction between Sir George Clarke and the Governor of Bombay. These two people, I may say, are some times very closely associated (Laughter and applause). I wish you would think of me as Governor wherever I do or say something that you do not like and that at all other times when I have left you you will look upon me as your friend who came out to India to do his best to help you. (Loud applause).

The proceedings then terminated.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

New Appointments Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

The Governor-General-in-Council has been pleased to make the following acting appointment to the Calcutta High Court:—(1) Mr. C. P. Beachcroft, I. C. S., to act as a Judge during the absence of Mr. Justice Casperez on furlough from the 17th April to the 5th September, 1912; (2) the Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman, I. C. S., to act as a Judge during the absence of Justice Sir Richard Harrington, on furlough from the 19th April to the 5th September, 1912.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOXING.

All-India Tournament at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, MARCH 19.

The annual All India Boxing Tournament began here last night at the usual venue on the race-course and attracted a large number of officers and men of the different regiments in garrison as well as some civilians. Entries are again good this year, the number received being a little over a hundred, but this has been reduced by quite one third owing to scratchings. The programme for the first night consisted of thirteen fights of which all but three went to allotted number of rounds and some hot encounters were witnessed, as well as several clever exhibitions of fighting.

A particularly warm encounter was that between Lce.-Cpl. Murray of 1st R. D. Fusiliers and Pte. Howard of 2nd Leicesters Regiment. The last named man shaped well and boxed cleverly, but the Irishman was a dogged fighter and won in the end, some thought rather luckily, on points. In officers Heavy Weights, Lieut. M. Magrath, 8th Bty. R. F. A., beat Lieut. E. A. R. Gore-Brown of the Dorsets on points, while another good fight that was between Sgt. Daniel and Pte. Burns each representing one of the British Infantry Regiments stationed here. Sgt. Daniels won after a good exhibition.

During the evening Capt. Mowatt acted as referee, Capt. Welldone of the Dorsetshire Regiment and Capt. Leahy, R. A. M. C., were judges; Mr. B. Defreec, time-keeper, and Sgt. Instructor Cansdale, Master of Ceremonies.

Results in detail:—

Novices Light Weights.—Pte. Fitz Patrick, 1st R. Dublin Fusiliers, vs. Pte. Gilchrist, 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment. They were about level up to the last round in which Gilchrist put in some good work on the head and body and won on points.—Pte. Foster, L. N. Lancs vs. Pte. Dennis, L. N. Lancs. Foster was floored in first and Dennis in next, round but both continued to fight. In the last round Dennis did all the leading and got the verdict on points.

Feather Weights 9st. and under.—Lce.-Cpl. Murray, R. Dublin Fusiliers vs. Pte. Howard, Leicesters. An uneventful first round was succeeded by a brisk exchange in which Howard scored frequently. Murray, however, continued to fight doggedly to the end, and was awarded the fight on points.—Pte. Harris, 14th King's Hussars, vs. Pte. Mangan, 1st R. Dublin Fusiliers. Mangan was outclassed and gave in in the second round.

Heavy Weights. 12st. 6lbs. and under:—Pte. Blacke, 1st Norfolk Regiment, vs. Pte. Turner, L. N. Lancs. Turner did not last long being knocked out in the first round.—Lieut. E. A. R. Gore-Brown, vs. Lieut. M. M. Magrath, 8th Battery R. F. A. Magrath had the better of the first two rounds, in the last Gore-Browne scored some points with successive straight jabs on the face. Magrath won on points.

Novices Light Weights.—Pte. Kane, 1st. R. Dublin Fusiliers, vs. Pte. Crafts, L. N. Lancs. Kane won an interesting fight on points.

Bantam Weights.—Open, 8st. 4lbs. and under:—Sergt Daniels, 2nd Dorsetshire Regt. vs. Pte Burns,-Loyal North Lancs Regt. Clinching spoilt the first round but, in next they went at it hammer and tongs. Daniels scoring on the head and body. Burns, however, fought pluckily but lost on points after a good hard fights.

Open Middle Weights.—Gr. Ferris, R. F. A., vs. Pte. Isaacs, R. W. Regt. Ferris took a lot of punishment all through from Isaacs who was the better man. Isaacs won on points.

Welter Weight, Open.—Pte. Murphy, 1st R. Dublin Fusiliers, vs. Pte. Wilson, 2nd N. L. Regiment. Murphy had the better of a spirited three rounds and won on points.—Pte Paling, 2nd Leicesters vs. Pte. Williams, 2nd Norfolk Regt. Williams knocked his man out in the first round.

Novices Light Weights.—Pte. Paul, 2nd Dorsets, vs. Pte. Norton, 2nd Norfolk Regt. Paul won on points after the fight had lasted the full number of rounds.—Pte. Gills vs. Pte. Langohr. L. N. L. This was a slogging match from the start. Langohr was very nearly knocked out in first and again in second round. In the last round he scored some points, but lost the verdict after a plucky fight.

"CONDER" LAWN TENNIS.

The 3rd round was completed last evening. Khamlatta and Gimi winning from Modi and Albless by 2 sets to 1, 4-6-6, 1-6-0. The other game resulted in a win for Wegle and Bhudkumker by 6-3 6-3, Pearcy and his partner being completely off their usual game.

THE DRAWINGS.

Merchant & Driver...	Bye	A & W 3-6, 6-1 6-2	D G 6-4 6-2
Ali Akbar & Wahab ...	,,		
Dastur & Grandy ...	,,	D & G 6-4, 6-4	
Gunther & Greene...	,,		
Modi & Albless	,,	M & A 6-3, 8-6	K G 4-6 6-1 6 0
Karvi & Javeri	,,		
Khambatta & Gimi...	K. & G. 6-4, 6-2		
Sabnis & Desai		K & G 6-3, 6-3	
Mehta & Modi.....	C. & S. 6-4, 6-3		
Chandaverkar & Shivaswarkar			
Macdonald & Doctor	H. & B. 6-2, 6-3	W & B 9-7, 6-2	W B 6-3 6-2
Harwood & Briscoe..			
Flynn & Strelly	W. & P. 6-1, 6-1		
Wagle & Bhudkumker			
Wadia & Pocha .....Bye		P & G 4-6, 6-3, 6-1	
Pearcey & Gunjikar...	,,		
Shaw & Nadkarni ...	,,	C & K 7-5, 7-5	C K W O
Chawan & Karanja...	,,		
Raisins & Mathalone.	,,	F & C 6-0, 6-0	
Fyzee & Chimmulgund	,,		

The semi-finals will be played on Thursday the 21st. The following gentlemen play to-day:—

Dastur and Grandy vs. Khambatta and Gimi Chawan and Karanje vs. Wagle and Bhudkumker.

BOMBAY MOTOR CYCLE CLUB

The fortnightly run of this Club was held on Sunday, 18th instant over a course of about 70 miles, through Salsette, and skirting Bassein Creek. Breakfast was provided at Thana, and the return was made by various routes, most of the members preferring the Trombay road. Road surfaces were found, on the whole, to be good, considering the time of year.

In the course of the run a speed judgment test was held, each member being required to cover a measured section of about 2 miles, as nearly as possible at a certain speed, without the assistance of any watch, or speedometer.

The winner covered the 29 miles in within 33 seconds of his scheduled time, the second and third being within 1m. 20secs. and 1m. 23secs. respectively.

It is interesting to note that the winner was scheduled for the slowest speed of all, viz, 13 miles per hour, while the competitor set to do the maximum speed, 16 miles per hour, formed an inglorious tail to the score by being nearly quarter of an hour out. It is evident from this that the average speed of motor-cycles is lower than is usually thought.

Several ladies accompanied the competitors. There were no mishaps of any kind except one simple puncture.

The club holds these runs at intervals of a fortnight, and usually arranges some form of interesting test, to provide interest, and to encourage skilful and economical riding. Speed alone is ignored as the aim of the club is to encourage rational, considerate and enjoyable motoring.

Owners of motor cycles and small cars, who are interested, are invited to communicate with the Hon. Secretary, B. M. C. C. care of City Garages, Rampart Row.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

The following are extracts from the annual report of the Hindu Gymkhana:—The Institution is being taken advantage of by increasing number of members. Among the notable events which characterized the year under report, your committee have to mention that on September 16th your members were at Home to Messrs. Bale, Shivram, Pai and Seshachari the Hindu representatives on all India Cricket Team on their return to India. Mr. Balu was presented with a gold medal and Mr. Shivram, was given a silver cup on the occasion, in appreciation of their services to the team. Divali athletic sports were held on 28th October 1911 on the Gymkhana grounds. Fifteen events were arranged and each event was well contested. In the evening prizes to the winners were distributed by Rao Bhadoor Vassnji Khimji. The expenses were met by private subscriptions. From the enthusiasm and interest that was evinced by the competitors and the spectators your committee are of opinion that these athletic sports should be made an annual fixture. It will further give to the members, their ladies and children, an opportunity for social intercourse with each other. A beginning was made this year by hold social gatherings open to members and their families and the committee thank the members for their co-operation. Your Gymkhana during the season 1911 played 25 cricket matches of which 10 were won 7 lost and 8 drawn. The Triangular matches were played on 21, 22, 23 and 25, 26 and 27 September 1911. In the first round the Hindus met the Parsis and lost the game. In the finals the Pars's played the Presidency Europeans and won the match. Shet Jagmohandas Vijiraudas prize of Rs. 50 was awarded to Mr. Vithal Babaji Pai banker for his good batting performance at the Triangular Contest. The cricket ground was repaired during the year under report and new nets provided at a cost of about Rs. 500. Ten tennis match with the Parsi and Islam Gymkhana, Hyderabad Gymkhana, Deccan Gymkhana, Y. M. C. A. Japanese Gymkhana, Elphinston College Gymkhana and Medical College Gymkhana, etc., were also played during the year under report all of which were won by the representatives of the E. J. Hindu Gymkhana. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 7,292-2-5 and total expenditure during the year was Rs.6,695-2-2. This shows a net profit of Rs. 597-0-3.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings.	Runs.	Highest Single Innings.	Times not out.	Average.
V. V. Kantak	... 4	129	56	0	32-25

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 19.

Numerous thunderstorms with very light rain have occurred in the southern half of north-east India, but elsewhere the weather remained dry. Humidity is still low in north-east and Central India. Unsettled conditions prevail in west and north of Baluchistan and may result in snowfall, in Kashmir within a few days. The forecast shows further light rainfall in north-east India and possibly an extension into the north of Burma.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 19th OF MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 19th March, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme north; night temperature is in defect over the whole division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in west Rajputana and lower Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess in Sind; night temperature is in defect in Rajputana and upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in moderate to large defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Ahmedabad, Surat, Bhavnagar Para and Dwarka; the minimum is in defect at Bhavnagar Para and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry.

Isolated thunderstorms appear possible in Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 19th March, was 29·914 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 8 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th March, 1912.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	18	7	0 p.m.	15	10
Teheran ...	19	3	40 p.m.	1	17
Suez	19	1	40 p.m.	1	10

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (25-10-11)

Telegrams may be accepted for all places in China via Bhamo but only at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Until further notice code Telegrams for Turkey cannot be accepted (14-10-11).

Italian Administration notify that Telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cipher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (23-10-11).

Telegrams for following offices in first region of Egypt can only be accepted in plain language at sender's risk. They should be written in plain language English or Arabic only (1) Ras et Dabaa (2) Marsa Matrough (3) Sidi Barani (4) Siwa (12-12-11).

Owing to bad weather telegrams for Casablanca Mogador and Robat are subject to great delay (9-2-12).

In consequence of floods communication between Spain and Portugal interrupted on Portuguese territory. Traffic for Lisbon and beyond should be sent by post from Badajoz at 18-30 hours daily (15-2-12).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (19-2-12).

Line Ahwaz to Sheshter continues interrupted. Telegrams for Sheshter or Achouschter should bear instructions "Post Bushire". Rates to be collected is that for Bushire (8-2-12).

Telegrams in code language for Hankow can be accepted at sender's risk (27-2-12)

Ahwaz line interrupted beyond Samhormuz(17-3-12)

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a.m., yesterday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total.....	14	12
Same date last year.....	21	19

HINDOO AND SMALL HINDOO PENS

Favourite pens throughout all India and the East. Their oblique points—Fine, Medium and Broad—and easy, pleasant action, distinguish the Hindoos from all other kinds.

SIX ANNAS PER BOX.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers, and by WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY at all their Branches

BOTTLE-FED BABIES STARVED.

Science's Startling Surprise for Mothers.

That nearly every bottle-fed baby is being starved is an amazing assertion.

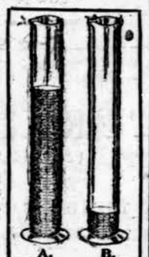
How it will startle mothers! Yet Science proves it. *The Medical Times* says on this subject: "The infant fed on cow's milk is starved of milk-albumin, which is the most important food element in human milk."

How to make cow's milk or other milk equal to human milk in "the most important food element," milk-albumin, is simply, clearly, and shortly explained in this article; which also shows how bottle-fed babies can be made to thrive as well as the breast-fed.

The reason why it has never before been possible to make cow's milk or other "infant foods" exactly like human milk is because, until quite recently, no one knew how to prepare soluble milk-albumin. Now it has been prepared, It is called Albulactin, and can be obtained of all chemists.

PROOF OF STARVATION.

You will readily understand how babies are starved if you look at these two test tubes.



A. B.

This diagram illustrates how a bottle-fed baby is starved. A. shows the relative quantity of milk-albumin (its vital nourishment) a baby gets at every meal when nursed at the breast. B. shows the relative quantity of milk-albumin it gets when fed on equal parts of cow's milk and water or on most "infant foods." The quantity in A. is six times as much as in B.

The baby who gets only a sixth of the necessary meaty, body-building food, as it does when fed on ordinary substitutes for human milk, must be starved, even though its stomach is filled with indigestible materials. Is it any wonder, then, that bottle-fed babies fail to thrive, that they suffer from wasting, or grow up weakly children?

HOW TO OVERCOME THIS STARVATION.

You have only to add a little Albulactin to each feed to make "diluted cow's milk to all intents and purposes identical with human milk," as *The Medical Times* says. Nothing can be easier; nothing can be more perfect. Doctors are enthusiastic about it, because, as a leading medical journal states, "It never fails to agree with every infant."

You can judge what doctors in England think of Albulactin from the statements in the following letters.

One writes: "I consider Albulactin the best thing I have tried for the artificial feeding of infants."

A second writes: "I am using Albulactin largely, and am convinced of its great value."

HOW TO OBTAIN ALBULACTIN.

No mother who has to feed her baby artificially should fail to give him the benefit of this great discovery—Albulactin, which can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars throughout India. A valuable book, entitled "King Baby: His Food and Health," giving full information on these all-important subjects, will be sent, free, to every mother who writes for it to Messrs. A. Wulling and Co. (of London), P. O. Box 226, G. P. O., Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

QUAINT ELIZABETHAN DANCES.

Of the many novel and interesting features of "Shakspeare's England" Exhibition, which is to be held at Earl's Court this summer, the Fortune Theatre will, no doubt, attract much attention. This will be an exact replica of the Fortune Theatre which was so famous in Shakespeare's time, and here exhibitions of sixteenth-century dances will be given daily. When Elizabeth was Queen of England the style of dancing in vogue is best described as being of the homely or domestic style. Previous to the Reformation there were no really national dances at Court but after that period there was a change, until in Elizabeth's reign such dancing had reached its most popular epoch. The names of the dances then in vogue have such quaint names (some of which are familiar to us from childhood games) as "Aunt the Slipper." "Kiss in the Ring," "Here we go round the Mulberry Bush," and many others. There seems to have been a great deal of kissing introduced into these dances, which were more or less games and doubtless caused much merriment. That was in Tudor times, of course, when customs were different from what they are now.

SONGS TO THE LUTE.

Miss Neily Chaplin is kindly arranging these old dances, while Miss Mary Neal will arrange the Morris dances, as she is the hon. sec. of the Esperance Club and Guild of Morris Dancers. In addition to the dances, there will be Elizabethan songs with lute accompaniment, while the dancers will foot it merrily to the strains of the spinet, the harpsichord, and the viol. The Pavane was a most famous and stately dance, and admirably suited to the dress of the period, when the ladies bore themselves proudly in rich gowns of stiff brocade, and the gentlemen looked equally magnificent with their richly plumed hats, gaily coloured coat-tames, and jewelled swords. In reality it was more of a procession than a dance, so slow and stately were the measures. Of Spanish origin, the Pavane came to France, where it was extremely popular, and at one time the dancers while going through the various figures used to sing:—

Approche donc, ma belle,
Approche-toi, mon bien;
Ne me suis plus rebelle,
Puisque mon cœur est tien:
Pour mon ame apaiser,
Donne-moi un baiser—

and kissing formed a suitable accompaniment to the words. This, then, evidently was another of the "kissing" dances then so popular. Later on, this part of the dance was eliminated, and the dance gained increased stateliness.

THE GALLIARD.

Another dance which is to be performed at the Fortune Theatre is the Galliard, which is a lively dance, being one of the "dances hautes" popular in the sixteenth century. These dances had usually a skipping step and were in contradistinction to the "dances basses" which were more courtly and dignified. The Galliard was introduced into France from Italy by Catherine de' Medici, and from thence came to England. There was a quaint dance called the "Cushion" which from its description as given by Mrs. Groves would seem strange to our ideas. "The dance is begun by a single person, man or woman, who, taking a cushion in hand, dances about the room, and at the end of a short time stops and sings: 'This dance it will no farther go,' to which the musician answers, 'I pray you, good sir, why say so?' 'Because Joan Sanderson will not come to.' 'She must come to, whether she will or no,' returns the musician, and then the dancer lays the cushion before a woman; she kneels, and he kisses her, singing, 'Welcome, Joan Sanderson.' Then she rises, takes up the cushion, and both dance and sing, 'Prinkum, prankum is a fine dance and shall we dance it over again?' Afterwards the woman takes the cushion and does as the man did."

MORRIS DANCES.

The Morris dances are the oldest dances as they remain unchanged since the time of Edward III., when they were introduced into England by John o'Gaunt, and derive their name "Morris" or "Moorish" because he brought them back after his travels in Spain. Most of these dances are associated with May Day and are danced round a Maypole to lively tunes, the dancers being appropriately dressed.

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BY THE WAY.

THE LATE SIR GAINSFORD BRUCE.

The late Sir Gainsford Bruce had the reputation of being one of the most conscientious and hard-working of our judges, slow to master evidence, but rarely wrong in his judgments. On one occasion he was reading to the Court a passage in a ship's log, and it happened that the name of the ship was the name of the judge. "It was very slow work," ran one passage, "passing old Bruce, along." The Court roared; they had had experience of it; and even Sir Gainsford Bruce relaxed the habitual gloom of his expression and laughed with the Court. His peculiar gravity of visage gave strange zest to a joke from his lips. Two prisoners were one day brought before him for stealing fowls, and to everybody's surprise the jury found them not guilty. "You are discharged, and I quite agree with the jury in giving you the benefit of the doubt," said Sir Gainsford "but I think you know more about those fowls than either I or the jury."

THE SONG OF THE STORMCOCK.

A characteristic bird-note of the English countryside during the last days of February was the song of the missel-thrush. He can be heard occasionally throughout the winter, but it is upon some unpleasant day towards the end of February that he loves to perch on the topmost bought of the tallest tree, and chant the wild refrain in harmony with the weather which has won him the popular name of "Stormcock." Unlike other thrushes, he ceases to sing during the breeding season. His brief song consists of from three to six loud-and hurried notes, repeated sometimes a dozen times in succession, which have been unkindly compared to "the crow of some musical bantam-cock." A young blackbird just beginning to sing has rather similar brief and monotonous music, so perhaps the stormcock retains the original type of thrush-song.

THE SPARROW AND THE POST OFFICE.

Many sins have been laid to the charge of the sparrow, but one does not usually think of him as a menace to the efficiency of the postal service. In Kentucky, however, the mail clerks are finding it necessary to guard against his depredations. Some pouches thrown off a train happened to lie for a while in a shed before being despatched on the next stage of their journey, and when they were picked up they were found to be perforated in scores of places. They had contained packages of seeds fanked by Congressmen to their constituents, according to the popular privilege enjoyed by members of the American Legislature at the expense of the Department of Agriculture and the Post Office. Hungry sparrows, with an appetite sharpened by the cold weather, had flocked to the mail-bags, and after packing their way through, had devoured every grain in hundreds of packages.

INNS OF COURT AND IRISHMEN.

The reception given recently to the Irish students at Gray's Inn recalls to the "Law Journal" a time when Irishmen were not so welcome at the Inns of Court. One of the earliest entries in the Bench Books of Lincoln's Inn is an order, dated 1437, "that no person born in Ireland should in future be admitted as a Fellow of the Society of 'Lyncollysyn'; and if anyone born there shall hereafter be admitted by any person or persons, he shall be expelled, such admission notwithstanding." The rules seems to have been in force in the four Inns, but appears to have been relaxed after a time by allowing special admission.

LINCOLN'S INN AND MIDDLE TEMPLE.

Lincoln's Inn permitted the admission of a limited number of Irishmen, but in the middle of the sixteenth century required that all Irish students should have chambers in one building known as the "Dovecote." So late as the eighteenth century some disability attached to Irishmen. The fine on admission to the Middle Temple was £5, while other members paid only £4. The Irish Middle Templars included notable names of that period. Among them were Burke, Grattan, Sheridan, Curran, and Tom Moore. The keeping of terms at an English Inn of Court was a compulsory preliminary to call to the Irish Bar, and was not abolished until 1885.

EXPEDITION TO DUTCH NEW GUINEA.

Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston, who was a member of the last British expedition to Dutch New Guinea, organised by Mr. Ogilvie Grant, has laid before Royal Geographical Society plans for a new expedition to that region. The "Scotsman," which announces the fact, says Mr. Wollaston is a medical man who has devoted special attention to field work in natural history, and has had considerable previous experience in tropical countries, among other enterprises with which he has been associated being the British Museum expedition of Ruwenzori in the heart of Equatorial Africa. He will himself be the leader of the proposed expedition to Dutch New Guinea, which is so far assured of financial support from various quarters that its programme has been submitted to and approved by the Dutch Government. It is Mr. Wollaston's intenton to leave England in May.

IN DOCK LAND.

Mr. Harold Murray is the writer of an entertaining article in the March "Sunday-at-Home." It is entitled "Down by the Docks"; but, as its sub-heading indicates—"Happy Sidelights on Scenes of Humble Life in Riverside London"—it is not a doleful picture which the writer draws of this region of our city. Mr. Murray takes for text of his remarks the somewhat paradoxical maxim that "the glory of the Thames is not to be found in its scenery, but in its very ugliness." Those dark wharves and warehouses may suggest chaos. There is little demand for picture postcards of the riverside at Poplar. The camera fiend is not conspicuous at Wapping. The poet is hardly likely to frequent Stepney for inpiration to prompt verses on

"The ancient river, shining as he goes
Mail-clad in morning to the ancient sea."

But in these quarters the Thames has a beauty all its own.

We shall probably all be ready to agree with the writer that, with its unceasing industry, its splendidly equipped docks, its forests of masts, its great liners, it provides impressions and teaches lessons that the more enticing centres of recreation can never afford.

FASCINATION OF ROTHERHITHE.

We shall all clearly, after reading what Mr. Murray has to say about "Docky-land, as sailors call it, have to make further acquaintance with the region: By the way (says the writer), what a quaint, fascinating place Rotherhithe is. I don's suppose even Americans wander about there with their guides and guide-books, but if you are studying Riverside London you will want to see the "Redriff" which became so famous as the abode of seafaring men that Swift here fixed the residence of the adventurous voyager, Gulliiver. South of the Thames and east of London Bridge, London would appear to be a compound of uninteresting tanyards and factories and warehouses. In Rotherhithe, however, we have the remains of a seaport. There is no inducement to the visitor to survey the somewhat doubtful charms of the river at this point. It took me some time to find my way to the "beach" through one of the few narrow lanes between frowning warehouses, and the view wasn't worth the trouble. But the narrow streets, the small shops, the old houses with carved doorways, the old boards bearing the almost defaced names of ship chandlers, or mast and oar, pump and block makers, in old Rotherhithe, remind one that shipping or seafaring was once the main business of the people. The salubrity of the riverside is strikingly attested to by the expersence of a lady worker, who, after twenty-six years, was still busily engaged in her daily task, and who on first going to the district was informed that she had only a few months to live.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

PRECISION IN RHYMING.

Mr. Shorter sums up the controversy on the rhyming of "eyes" and "Paradise" by saying that it is permissible were it is poetry that is being written and not so when it is mere empty verse. It is a conclusion of common sense. No doubt things are only at their best when form and substance are equally faultless, but every appreciative reader of poetry knows the relative importance of those two elements, and, where the inspiration is genuine and vigorous, is willing to overlook rhymes far less authoritatively sanctioned than "eyes" and "Paradise."

RHYMING A GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION.

Discussion of this sort open up the wide question as to whether rhyme is a sufficient guide to pronunciation. It is a question of great interest to the student of phonetics, because rhyme is about the only guide he has to enable him to judge how English in other times was pronounced. Some accordingly have strongly held to the adequacy of rhyme and sought to justify faulty rhymes in pre-Augustan poets by alleging that words were so pronounced in their day, while others, holding a contrary opinion, have set themselves to prove that an immense body of rhymes presently in use are conventional or licentious. Probably a "via media" is, as usual, the safe position, and there are two principles always operative which have the effect of making rhyme a very precarious guide to pronunciation. One of those is tradition. Poets are a conservative generation and, in that scarcity of rhymes in English of which even Chaucer complained, would think it a hardship to be denied the use of those which their immediate predecessors employed. This was conspicuously so in the eighteenth century. The masters of the "correct" school had fixed not only the type of poetry but the rhyme scheme. If words which they twinned seemed to us assonance, the fault was with our ears; "the delicate ears of a Pope or an Addison" could not have been at fault, and had settled the matter for all time to come. In our own time tradition when not united with rhymes to the eye has less sway, but to this day the word "wind" is so universally pronounced in song and poetry to mate with "unkind" that one of the elements of the pleasure that at a first reading one had in this couplet of Swinburne's was its internal rhyme:—

"White-eyed and poisonous-finned, shark-toothed and serpentine-curled,
Rolls, under the whitening wind of the future, the wave of the world."

Our poetry, however, has a very large proportion of words which rhyme to the eye and are supported by tradition and only purists avoid them. Thus the three several sounds in "love," "wove," and "move" were once one, so that the words rhymed. They do not do so now, yet examples could be culled from almost any writer of our time. What with traditional rhymes, rhymes to the eye, imperfect rhymes, and conventional rhymes, future inquirers as to how English was spoken in our day who trust our poetry will often be sadly out.

UNKNOWN STORY OF MR. HARDY'S.

Mr. Joseph Warren Beach intimates in the New York "Nation" the finding of a writing of Mr. Hardy's which has quite escaped the researches of that novelist's bibliographers. This is a short Christmas story called "What the Shepherd Saw," and is included in a volume of apparently pirated stories in an American series, Munro's "Seaside Library," for 1881. Mr. Beach cannot tell where the story originally appeared, but the fact that the other four stories of the volume are taken from the Christmas number of the "Graphic" for 1881 might have put him upon the scent, and had he consulted the "Illustrated London News" for the same year he would have found in the advertising columns for December the table of contents of its Chrismas number having, under the heading "Tales and Sketches," the entry "What the Shepherd Saw; A Tale of Four Moonlight Nights." Here, then, is the source. Unfortunately bound volumes of that periodical seldom contain the Christmas numbers, so that we must trust to Mr. Beach for some idea of the story. There is much that is Hardyesque in it. The atmosphere is sombre, and although the catastrophe is the result of a mere accident "the malignancy of fate pursues not merely the criminal but the innocent witness of the crime." There is much that is beautiful in the setting. The conditions are those of wintry moonlight, and Mr. Beach is reminded of the shepherd's hut in "Far from the Madding Crowd," with its starry sky and stretches of dim pasture-land. A central object in the land scape is a Druidic trilithon, locally called the "Devil's Door," before which the sheep-boy of Lambing Cornor, through those eyes we witness the drama, swears his solemn and terrible oath. This cromlech Mr. Hardy uses to contrast its duration with the brevity of human life, as in "A Pair of Blue Eyes" he had used the fossils in the cliff, and as in "Two on a Tower," the novel of the following year, he was to use the heavenly bodies. There are lots of reminiscences apparently, and it was perhaps because he felt he was touching the same strings too often that Mr. Hardy refrained from collecting a story which Mr Beach classifies with those in "A Group of Noble Dames" and pronounces to be "worthy of being recovered for the lovers of Hardy."

DIFFERENT KINDS OF POEMS.

It is not unnatural that critics comparing "The Widow in the Bye-Street" with "The Everlasting Mercy" should complain that they miss from the former poem the glowing passages of splendid poetry that lit up the pages of the latter, but it is unreasonable to conclude that the "Widow" is the inferior poem; it is only a poem of different kind. The passages in question were made possible by the inherent goodness of heart of the central figure and by the happy issue impending whereas by the very necessities of the case the telling of Jimmy's story excluded the exercise of poetry of the richer sort. We have, indeed, such lines as "Stars made the glimmering pool a golden fleece,"

"It seemed to Jimmy she was like a rose,
A golden white rose faintly flushed with red,"

but such touches could not be multiplied without injury to the atmosphere of the story, and a reader may judge whether poetry of this sort is for him or not by the impression produced upon him by such a stanza as this:—

"Sometimes she fell asleep, she stitched so hard,
Letting the linen fall upon the floor,
And hungry cats would steal in from the yard,
And mangy chickens pecked about the door,
Craning their necks, so ragged and so sore
To search the rooms for bread-crumbs or for mouse,
But they got nothing in the widow's house.

Indeed, what we seem to have in Mr. Masefield's work is a re-emergence of a current of realistic poetry running parallel to the current of realistic fiction which has given us already the "Ballad of Reading Gaol," the "Shropshire Lad," and much of Mr. Hardy's achievement in verse. It is a hopeful sign. When literature faces life as it is it rises reinvigorated, as Antæus did from the touch of mother earth, and in these days when "tout est dit" is on all men's lips a poetry that can weave in trucks and trolleys and penny gaffs is not to be discouraged.

PRINTERS' PECCADILLOES.

A paragraph upon the peccadilloes of Elizabethan printers has prompted a correspondent to suggest a means of getting rid of the ungrammatical "lies" in lines 4 of the song in "Cymbeline," "Hark, hark! the lark." What Shakspere wrote and the printers tampered with she submits may have been—

"Hark, hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings,
And Phœbus gins aviso
His steeds to water at those springs
On chaliced flowers that rise.

That is, the lark by its song begins to advise Phœbus that it is time to water his steeds at the springs which rise on chaliced flowers. The change is scholarly and ingenious, but not quite convincing. The "rise" is brought too near the rise of lines 8 and 9, while the fact that it is another "in" nor "mid" chaliced flowers but "on" them that the springs would rise is another difficulty. The springs are the morning dews that lie "on" the flowers. Probably Shakspere was in a careless mood, and trusted to the music to cover up little defects.

Messrs. Sidgwick and Jackson announce for publication next week Mr. Macdonald Hastings's play "The New Sin," which has just been produced at the Royalty Theatre. They will also publish soon Miss K. G. Sowerby's "Rutherford and Son," produced at the Court Theatre a fortnight ago. Miss Darragh is to give us the opportunity of seeing this in Manchester on March 18.

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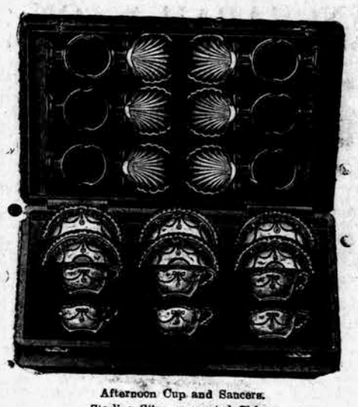

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
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Will be opened on the 10th Instant.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—ALIPORE ROAD, CIVIL LINES, DELHI.
Where an Enormous Stock of PETROL, OIL, GREASE, TYRES, TUBES, and a Host of other Accessories necessary for a Motorist as also Motor Cars on Hire by the day, week or month will be obtainable at Right Prices.

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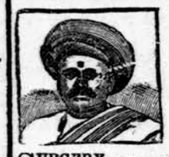
DELHI DURBAR DEPOT, ALIPORE ROAD, CIVIL LINES.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them



SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 98 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loins, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can expect a gradual reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is expected after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Rapid as Mellitus—and complaints thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose and nose obstruction, sneezing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCES AND DANGERS OF OPERATIONS

Price as follows —
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis-Pills and Oil to 30 days, Rs. 15-0.
For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days. Rs 6-4
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-4
For Spermatorhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, 15 for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-4.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days. Rs. 3-8
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
LEUCHOSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointmen for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.
ELEPHANTIASIS and deep-seated inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 21 days, Rs. 10-0.
ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchia are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-13.
EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after effects of mercury or other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate, red and sor diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients, Pills or mixture for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
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Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.
Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.
In addition to the abovementiond medicines there are several other superior medicines of different tpricos for complaints mentioned above and also for severe lother complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.
Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Bandra, Mahwalla Dhavri, near old Tram Terminus Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the same increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.
I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.
Yours faithfully—(Sd H. W. WILLIAMS
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYNN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 15 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail, I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you. I found instant relief and a thorough cure.
Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you tomy friends.
Yours faithfully,
J. W. BRAKEY Government Telegraph;
9th September, 1908.

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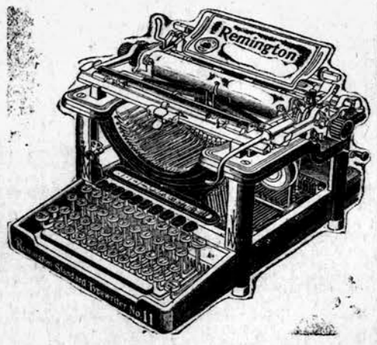

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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